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DAILY AND WEEKLY

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AVALANCHE,
Avalanche Building, Memphis, Tennessee

Bowling Green, Ky., is to have gas works.

Cleveland, Ohio, has pickpockets badly.

The population of London is nearly 4,000,000,

The loss by the late fire in Savannah was $24,000.

Minnesota has a Legislature of carpet-baggers.

The Savannah street railroad will soon be finished.

Aiken's new comedy theater in Chicago cost $100,000.

Senator Morgan, of New York, is said to feel his defeat keenly.

An English paper has discovered that the United States contains 103,500,000 hens.

Freemasonry increased in influence in England last year more than in any previous twelvemonth.

The President has nominated Geo. J. Stubblefield Attorney for the Middle District of this State.

Dr. R. C. Strother's cotton gin near Monroe, Louisiana, was destroyed by fire on the 7th. Loss $5,000.

A New York girl refused an offer of marriage because her suitor had the habit of sneezing in his sleep.

An old lady named Hillery fell down a stairway in Warsaw, Indiana, the other day and broke her neck.

Thos. Morrisett, of Norfolk, Va., has sent a barrel of finest oysters to Reverdy Johnson, Minister of England.

In Wilmington, N. C., on the 7th, Gen. Robert F. Hoke, of that State, to Miss Lillie Van Wyck, of South Carolina.

Mrs. Stanton speaks of "Hons. Julian, Wilson, Pomeroy," with a woman's partiality, putting the prettiest first.

There are 1,100 lunatics in Canada. The Dominion government asks for an appropriation to erect an asylum for them.

James Robinson, the greatest living circus rider, and his little son Clarence, are at the New Orleans Academy of Music.

A Providence policeman was made to change places, the other night, with a woman he had falsely arrested and locked up.

Commodore Vanderbilt, with his family, owns over $15,000,000 of the $28,000,000 stock of the New York Central Railroad.

The fiftieth anniversary of Odd Fellowship in the United States will be celebrated, at Indianapolis, on the 26th of next April.

The total number of bankrupt petitions filed in Tennessee is 2,865—300 in East, 1,415 in Middle, and 1,150 in West Tennessee.

England has coined 40,000,000 gold sovereigns and £3,000,000 gold half sovereigns during the past ten years—about $225,000,000.

Tea at four in the afternoon, a very light dinner, if any, and a substantial supper after the theater or party, is now the fashion at Paris.

Don Piatt says Carl Schurz is ugly enough to scare horses, self-opinionated and egotistical, and with no more heart than a hollow turnip.

In Cincinnati, hereafter, any canine found running at large without a safety-lamp on his jib-boom, will be impounded and put to death.

General Early writes to a friend in Virginia that he will soon come home, as he thinks he can do so now without a compromise of principles.

The *Journal*, of St. Petersburg, says a daughter of the Emperor of Russia will shortly embrace the Catholic religion for the purpose of marrying the King of Bavaria.

The Trustees of the Georgia State Lottery have purchased the "Pope Place," near Atlanta, on which to erect an asylum for indigent widows and orphans in that State.

The Alabama *State Journal* says: "One of the most corrupting nuisances in Montgomery is the great number of lewd women, who have rooms over almost every store in the city."

Rev. Basil Manley, an eminent divine of the Baptist Church, and for many years President of the University of Alabama, died recently at the residence of his son in Greenville, South Carolina.

A little girl named Freund, who was bitten by a dog in Cincinnati about six weeks ago, died Tuesday of hydrophobia, after intense suffering, which even the application of the fabled mad-stone failed to relieve.

The following is the territorial extent in square miles of several cities in the Union: New York city, 22; Philadelphia, 129; Buffalo, 37; Pittsburg, 25; Louisville, 12 3-10; Chicago, 23; Brooklyn, 25; Cincinnati, 7. It is proposed to enlarge Cincinnati.

Judge Thomas M. Key died at Cincinnati, last week, of pulmonary consumption. He was Judge Advocate on the staff of General McClellan during the war, and was an able lawyer. He was the Democratic candidate for Supreme Judge in 1865 and 1867.

The civil war which has been raging in Japan since the beginning of the year 1868, is at an end. Prince Aidsen, the most powerful among the Northern Daimios, who, after the resignation of the Tycoon, continued the war against the Mikado on his own account, concluded a capitulation with the Mikado on the 6th of November.

RADICAL ROBBERIES.

The Gigantic Land Swindles in the Far West in the name of Loyalty.

How the Indians are Robbed—What Radical Treaties Mean—United States Senators, Government Officials, and Misdemeanors in the Rings.

Special Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, January 14.—The great scale upon which railroad corporations have been rapidly possessing themselves of the public domain has heretofore been touched upon. The corruption attending many of these railroad ventures has been set forth in outline only. The evidences of fraudulent transactions appear in more startling colors at every step. And there is nothing blacker in any of them than the means by which these corporations, and individuals holding official positions, have obtained the Indian lands. The State of Kansas affords examples which will serve to illustrate the matter fully.

The Atchison and Pike's Peak road got a treaty through the Senate providing that it might purchase 128,832 acres at $1 25 per acre of the Kickapoo Indians; the Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western road, in the same way, obtained 225,966 acres of Delaware lands at a fraction over one dollar per acre, when much of the land immediately adjoining it was worth, and would readily bring at private sale $100 per acre, and when the entire track was worth on an average $15 per acre. And this relative statement will hold true of most of these treaty swindles. The Missouri River road obtained, also by special treaty, 92,508 acres of the Delaware lands at $2 50, when the entire purchase was worth on an average $30 per acre.

The Neosha Valley road, with its connections, got possession of a large part of the Sac and Fox lands, their original reservation, being extremely rich, and containing over half a million acres.

HOW TREATIES ARE LIKE ROBBERS' IMPLEMENTS.

The word treaty has an honest sound, and as an Indian treaty results from the deliberate and solemn action of the United States Senate it has been able to hold up its head among honest people, when in fact most of those framed since Hon. George W. Manypenny was Commissioner of Indian Affairs, have been the "jimmies" and "outsiders" by which railroad companies, Government officers and other speculators have broken into the Indians' possessions and robbed them.

Looking at the terms of some of these treaties for a moment, and beginning in the north of Kansas, we find first the treaty between the United States and the Kickapoo Indians.

This, recorded on page 623, vol. 13, of the Statutes at Large, begins as follows:

"The Kickapoo Indians believing that it will contribute to the civilization of their people to dispose of a portion of their reservation," agree, as the first article proceeds to state, to reserve a half section of land to each chief, a quarter section to each head of a family, and forty acres to every other person.

Article 5 contains the next material, and, in fact, the central provision of the whole treaty. It reads as follows:

"The Kickapoo Indians entertaining the opinion that it is the desire of the Government and the people of the United States to extend railroad communication as far West as possible in the shortest possible time," and "believing that the Atchison and Pike's Peak Railroad has advantages in travel and transportation over all other companies," it is therefore provided, as the article continues, that this company shall have the privilege of buying their remaining lands within six months at $1 25 per acre, payments to be completed within six years.

This was very fortunate for the road. It was also fortunate that the President of the road should be at the same time a Senator in Congress, and Chairman of its (?) Committee on Public Lands.

But of course the agents who helped induce the Indians to sign this and other (?) of these high-toned essays upon civilization and railroad communications and interests, could not be neglected, and so they were allowed by the treaty to furnish the means of civilization. They built them stone houses, furnished them goods, useless agricultural implements, shoddy clothing, sheet-iron shovels and the like, and for it all took money or scrip from individual Indians. Where agents were not directly engaged in this, partners of theirs in guilt were easily found. The treaties generally provide that all such claims as these operations would give rise to, though of course not thus named, should be paid out of any funds due the Indians or which might be due them.

The Pottawattamie lands, about twenty miles square, and covering some of richest portions of the Kansas valley, and worth at least five dollars an acre, and much of it worth twenty to forty, was taken from the Indians by a Senatorial Railroad Company at one dollar per acre. The treaty in this case was smuggled through quietly—as most of these infamous instruments are, and, with due regard to the Senate of the United States, they deserve no milder name.

The Delaware reservation of several hundred thousand acres, worth from thirty to fifty dollars per acre, passed, most of it, into the hands of the Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western road. The treaty begins with the same apostrophe to civilization as the one given above, and the same firm conviction that all its benefits will be secured by selling a large part of their reservation.

When they sold their surplus lands they deemed the Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western road as the very perfection of roads in direction and general advantages, and so in the treaty they recorded their views in an article running thus:

"The Delaware Indians entertaining the belief that the value of their lands will be greatly enhanced by a railroad passing through their reservation, and being of the opinion that the Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western Railroad will have the advantage of travel and general transportation over all other companies *proposed to be formed*, running through their lands, have expressed the desire that the Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western Railroad should have the preference in the purchase of their lands."

It was not in the heart of this highly favored corporation to refuse their aid in civilizing these rude children of the prairies, and so they took 225,966 acres at $286,742, being, as will be seen, a small fraction over one dollar per acre. But in this case honesty was its own and its speedy reward. No sooner was the treaty signed than it was discovered that the entire tract was worth on an average fifteen dollars an acre, and much of it would bring one hundred dollars per acre.

Five years afterward this same tribe desired to be further civilized, or rather a certain railroad company conceived the noble thought for them, communicated it to them, incorporated it for them in a treaty, and secured its ratification. To enjoy all the advantages of civilization they found it to be quite the usual way, and, so far as their traditions went, the only way to find some company of gentle and honest white men who held a railroad charter and treat with them. Of course the wonderful admiration of the Indian for railroads could not be repressed, but these Delawares were not as decided in their belief that the people of the United States and the government thereof were wholly given to building roads westward "as far as possible, and in the most rapid manner possible," but, benighted as they were, they thought that a paper road, called the Missouri River road, which existed only in the brains of speculators, and which ran nearly north and south, was, of all lines which could be conceived, the most deserving one, and so to it they would sell. It may seem strange that the Indians should have thought of this road, and insisted upon selling to it, when it existed only in a charter, but that they did, as the treaty of the 4th of July last will show.

By it Secretary Harlan sold to Leonard T. Smith, President of the Missouri Railroad, 92,508 acres at $2 50 per acre, the land being all improved and worth at least $20 an acre. Many of the individual Indians desired to sell their farms to private parties, from whom they could have obtained from fifty to one hundred dollars per acre, but they were refused the privilege.

Of these Delaware lands, the most disgraceful portion remains to be told. Nearly all of the State officials, many of the delegation in Congress and of the missionaries, and many of the prominent officials in the Interior Department, received, either as donations, or got valuable tracts at a nominal price; but to such an extent was this carried that when in the progress of the Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division, these lands came into its possession—and came honestly, too—they were of little value, aside from the right of way. The treaty for these lands was made in 1866, and to-day this Missouri River Road is running for about twenty-three miles only. In addition to this help thus obtained by the treaty, it received over $200,000 in city bonds from one of the points on its line.

The Kaws owned a reservation of about twenty miles square on the head waters of the Neosho. It was rich and very desirable, and so the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe road, and a branch, the Neosho Valley, took most of it or stole it, by a treaty of course, which is the highest style of stealing known, being solemnly done in an Executive session of the Senate, by a company of men who sit there and vote whatever a fellow Senator sees proper to lobby through, scarcely ever objecting, because, according to the courtesy which prevails in that body, every Senator is supposed to be honorable and honest to the last degree, the moment he takes the floor to present a measure, or to urge it through.

Under Bogy, by the erection of houses, the furnishing of farm implements and other civilizing processes, these Indians, after selling three-fourths of their lands, found themselves—civilized perhaps—but $133,000 in debt, and obliged to sell most they had left to these civilizing sharkies and take pay in their own scrip. The tribe, which was in a comfortable condition a few years ago, is now utterly destitute, in debt, and under the heel of those who defraud, through treaties conceived in fraud, pressed upon the Senate with the intention to legalize fraud—if such a thing can be legal—even when the instrument which accomplishes the end bears the great seal of the United States and the signature of the President.

The paragraph which nearly all these treaties contain, to cover up and provide for the payment of the unjust and fictitious claims of these traders, agents and their official confederates and lobby associates here, is worthy of attention.

That one inserted in the treaty with the Kaw or Kansas tribe is as follows:

"The Kansas Indians being anxious to relieve themselves from their *present* liabilities, and it being very essential to their welfare that they shall be enabled to commence their new mode of life and pursuits free from the annoyance and embarrassment thereof, or which may be occasioned thereby, all claims against them shall be settled by sales of their land, and all expenses incurred in carrying out the purposes of the treaty shall be paid by the Kansas Indians themselves."

In almost every case the missionaries to these various Indian tribes have helped on such treaties as have been alluded to, and for their influence and aid in obtaining the assent of the Indians, have received abundant rewards in rich farms and lands. This feature has a deeper tinge of infamy because covered in part by a cloak of religion—a cloak which even Senators do not all find unfashionable.

The Sacs and Foxes owned a reservation about twenty miles square upon the head waters of the Osage and its tributaries. Perry Fuller, and his friends, wanted all they could get of it and, of course, the usual stealing and robbing process, known as a treaty, was resorted to. Under the manipulators of the scheme, these Indians suddenly became "desirous of promoting settled habits of industry and enterprise among themselves"—at least it must be presumed they did, for their chiefs made a mark over what they were told were their names, affixed to a document which said so, though in a language which they knew nothing about. In this business of civilization, as everybody knows, the first step is for a tribe to sell most all the land it owns, and so these Sacs and Foxes agreed to do it. The next operation in the process of regeneration was to be accomplished by "building them houses and by furnishing them with agricultural implements, stock, animals, and other necessary aids and facilities for commencing agricultural pursuits under favorable circumstances."

In connection with the statements made concerning some of the treaties first mentioned, it will be easily seen how a ring could use this one. And it was used effectually to plunder the Indians and devour their substance. Stone houses were built all over the reservation, for which enormous prices were charged, and which were never occupied, but for which, as well as for other things furnished, as the process of civilization went on, the Indians were obliged to issue scrip, and with this scrip enormous tracts of their reservation were sold to the highest bidder, which was easily arranged, and payment made to the Indians in this scrip at par, when it could be bought for from fifteen to twenty cents on the dollar. And under this infamous arrangement, officers high in position, in the Interior Department and out of it, commissioners and their friends, agents and their friends, either from this tribe or from others named, got tracts, some of them containing thousands upon thousands of acres.

It would be one of the most curious chapters in the history of the Government if the names of all men who purchased Indian lands in Kansas could be printed. But the Senate and the House would hardly dare to order it, or if they did, hundreds of names would doubtless be suppressed in the Indian Bureau.

From these facts and figures it is easy to judge of the propriety of considering all Indian treaties in open Senate, instead of in secret executive session as at present.

As the machinery is now arranged, the whole robbery can be consummated before a line of the treaty becomes known. It is difficult to conceive of any good reason why such transaction should be in secret.

One other matter should secure the attention of Senators and Representatives. When a fellow member brings forward a measure which looks rotten, it is no excuse to plead courtesy as a reason for letting it go quietly along, and taking its author's statement that it is sound, as a bar to all investigation. The large majority in each House are thoroughly honest. Let them openly frown down the corrupt in their body, and Congress would soon be purified.

H. V. B.

The American origin of an invention is now a recommendation in Europe, where many of these inventions are in successful operation and large fortunes have been realized by their introduction. Mr. Bessemer derives an annual income of about $2,000,000 from his British steel patents, and the patentees of a device for dressing millstones by a revolving diamond, has realized over $1,000,000 the first year of his patent. The use of a diamond for this purpose is an American invention, and the estimated value of the exclusive right in England, for ten years, is $5,000,000.

TENNESSEE "RELISH."

Old Jo Cooper on the War Path—What He Expects to Do.

The Nashville *Banner* of the 20th thus speaks of a matter already mentioned in an AVALANCHE special;

General Cooper was at the Capitol yesterday engaged in preparations for putting the militia in the field against the Ku-Klux. In answer to some of our inquiries he said, "the *Banner* and other Democratic papers appear to be giving undue prominence to the outrages in Arkansas for the purpose of prematurely casting odium on the men whom I am about to organize for the purpose of meeting the extraordinary emergency which has arisen; but I declare to you most emphatically that I intend to offer you no such opportunity, and that you will be disappointed if you expect to have the scenes in Arkansas repeated here. The first regiment mustered into service (and I hope that we will need no more) will be composed of picked white men, and my object will be to maintain the degree of discipline which characterizes the regular army. There will be no promiscuous foraging or depredating on citizens. The supplies will be obtained in a fair and legitimate way. Captains will not be permitted to act as quartermasters or commissaries for their companies, but such matters will be embraced in departments properly organized for that purpose."

The General then intimated that the influence of the *Banner* was such that strong, earnest denunciations from it against the perpetrators of such deeds of violence as have been so recently enacted would effect more than even a regiment of militia, or all the anti-Ku-Klux laws that could be enacted. We replied that our views had certainly been very fully and clearly expressed on that subject, but we were compelled to modestly insist that his estimate as to the extent of our influence on suppressing such grave disorders was quite beyond our real capacity in that respect.

With regard to the policy to be pursued toward such of the Ku-Klux as might be unlucky enough to be captured, General Cooper stated most emphatically that those against whom indubitable proofs of guilt were obtained, would be hung if the present troubles continued.

Much interest is felt as to what will be the precise nature of Governor Brownlow's proclamation, which is expected here to-day or to-morrow. The views therein expressed will of course determine General Cooper's movements in the immediate future.

Tennessee News.

James Cartwright, an old Cumberland river pilot, died near Nashville, Tuesday.

The question of annexing the city of Edgefield to the village of Nashville is being agitated.

A big panther is the latest sensation on White's creek, near the bucolic town of Nashville.

The new postal car system will go into operation between Louisville and Nashville about the first of next month.

The wife of Andy Flynn, the well-known Nashville theater manager, died in Montgomery, Ala., the other day.

The Paris *Intelligencer* says the prospect for the next wheat crop in Henry county is very encouraging, where it was sown early.

Colonel Albert S. Bayless, formerly of the Ninth Kentucky Cavalry, is appointed by Governor Brownlow as Quartermaster General in the State militia.

At the last session of the Circuit Court for McNairy county, Frank Bell, senior, was convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for thirteen years for the murder of his wife.

Detective S. Barmore's gold-headed cane, which has been stored in the baggage room of the Decatur depot since the night of his mysterious abduction, has been attached for debt.

Mr. Dowdy, the member from Fentress, was not devoured by the Ku-Klux, as recently intimated by the *Press and Times*, but fell sick on his way to resume his seat in the Legislature. Another Ku-Klux sensation spoiled.

The Revenue Collector at Stevenson, Alabama, writes a letter to the Nashville *Banner* denying the statement contained in the late Washington press dispatch, to the effect that he was taken from his house and maltreated by a body of masked men. But the denial will never reach the Radical press.

There was a report on the streets yesterday, which is said to have originated with a traveler who recently passed through the city southward, that he had seen Barmore at Cairo last Friday, *en route* for western Missouri, and that he identified Barmore, having previously seen him in Nashville.—*Nashville Banner*, 20th.

Two Hearts that Failed to Beat as One.

The New Albany *Ledger*, of Tuesday, tells the following story of two hearts that couldn't beat as one:

This morning officer Lunsford was called upon by a man named Edward Sherlock, residing on Bank street, between Main and Water, who requested him to act as umpire in a division of household effects between himself and his wife. It seems that Sherlock had married a widow named Mrs. Hall, in Louisville, about eight months ago, but somehow or other the union was not a happy one. Sherlock claims that his wife was not faithful to him as he had a right to expect, which soft impeachment she stoutly denies. At last they agreed to separate, each one to take the property belonging to them at the time of the marriage. Sherlock fearing, probably, that his better half would get the better of him in the divide, called upon Lunsford to stand by and see fair play. This the officer did, it seems, to the satisfaction of all parties. Sherlock moved his things off and then remarked to Mrs. S.: "Annie, if you want your things taken over the river, bundle them up, and I will send then over and pay charges." To this Mrs. S. seemed very grateful and accepted the offer. They parted in a very friendly manner, evidently glad to be rid of one another.

Referring to the efforts of certain Christians to convert the Jews, the *Jewish Messenger* remarks:

Let the Jews alone, and try to convert the dishonest people who go to church. There is a grand field for such men as Bellows, Beecher and other eminent clergymen, to aid General Grant in proclaiming honesty throughout the land unto all the inhabitants thereof. How can Christianity be entitled to respect if, for the doubtful glory of recording four hundred conversions a year, it is in practice untruth and deceit? By the by, how many of the 20,000 converts are still Christians, even *pro forma*? Really, Dr. Bellows must believe the Jews destitute of intellect if he has confidence in the ability of his, or any other sect, to convince them that the "grand principles of Christianity" supersede Judaism.

They claim to have a haunted house in Kansas City. Unusual noises are heard in the walls. The house was built by a private proprietor of the *Bulletin* of that city. It is probably the ghost of some subscriber who is sorry he didn't pay for his paper.

News and Other Paragraphs.

An Indiana youth put his Christmas candy and torpedoes in the same pocket and blew out all his teeth when he tried to masticate one of the latter.

Schenck is after the leadership of the House, and Butler is after Schenck. Washburne holds that indefinite office at present, and Butler only waits for him to get a foreign mission before he scalps his rival.

Three young students on their way to college, with money to pay traveling expenses and tuition, stopped off in Macon, Ga., on Wednesday last, and while there got to fighting the "nigger," and were scratched to the tune of all they had.

A branch of promise case is announced for trial next month in the United States Supreme Court, at Cleveland, Ohio, in which the fair plaintiff is sixty years old, and the defendant seventy. The affection lost by the plaintiff is valued by her at $5,000.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* of the 18th contains the following warning against a reverend vagabond: S. S. Bartlett is the name of the scalawag preacher who lately fled from Mount Washington, in this county, after shamefully dishonoring and destroying the peace of one of the families of his congregation. Pass him round.

Everything in the neighborhood of the late disturbances in Princess Anne county, Va., is quiet and peaceable. The military have been withdrawn, and no fears are entertained of a renewal of hostilities. The negroes have, we indulge the hope, learned a salutary lesson, and henceforth will show a proper respect to the legally constituted authorities.

The grand jury of St. Louis has found a bill of indictment against Robert A. Watt, former Controller of that city, charging him with embezzling and converting to his own use while an officer of the city $15,600 in bonds, and coupons amounting to $80,400. Also a bill against Joseph Deggendorf, the present City Controller, charging him with embezzling $29,188 belonging to the city.

In Greenfield, Saratoga county, New York, recently, an old lady and her two daughters were married at the same time. The mother was a widow, the first daughter was a widow of two months, and her husband a widower of four months; the other was a miss of sweet seventeen, and she espoused a man of about thirty years, who had recently obtained a divorce from a former wife.

Charles C. Addington, aged ninety-two years, was, on the 4th instant, married to Mrs. Susan Moore, aged thirty-four, both residents of Scott county, Virginia. Out of only eight persons present, five of them were widowers and one a widow. Both bride and groom had been previously twice married. The groom has now living between 350 and 400 grand-children.

Fernando Wood has prepared a speech attacking the power of Congress to legislate upon any measures controlling the mode of elections, or interfering with the State naturalization laws, all of which powers he contends are defined in the Constitution and are vested in the States alone. He also condemns the encouragement of railroad and other schemes, and likewise contends that Congress has no power to interfere, except in territorial limits.

A negro drayman named Frank Rickson, was the hero Friday, of one of the most daring thefts ever perpetrated in Macon. Going into the store of Little, Smith] & Co., on Cherry street, to buy some hubs, he espied a note-book with $2,300 lying on the counter, and while Mr. Little's back was turned, very coolly grabbed it, and walked deliberately out of the store, and into the alley. Hot pursuit was given and the negro made to disgorge.

At McGregor, Iowa, Tuesday morning, E. Wright, a druggist, while drawing change for a woman who had been making purchases, was struck on the head by a Dr. Miller, who had subsequently entered the store and also attacked by the woman. Before assistance arrived the safe had been robbed, and Mr. Wright was seriously wounded on the head and stabbed in the back. Lynch law is threatened if the criminals are caught.

The Chicago papers are waging battle against the heartless treatment of children in the public schools. Flogging is still in vogue, but another custom is nearly as bad. The children are not allowed to enter the school buildings until the hour of session, however cold the day may be. The little victims may have waded through the drift to reach the school, but must stand in the cold, without a particle of shelter, unless they crouch under the fences, like cattle, until the bell rings.

A Boston paper says: "Judge Foster frankly gives inadequacy of salary as the sole reason of his leaving the Supreme Court, saying that one thousand dollars of his pay has to be spent for hotel and traveling expenses, and that the remaining four thousand dollars will not support his family. He accepts the position of counsellor of the New England Life Assurance Company, of Boston, with a salary of six thousand dollars a year, one thousand five hundred dollars office rent, and liberty to engage in other practice also."

In a recent private letter Charles Sumner wrote: "I have no relations with the present administration, and therefore know nothing of the principles which govern appointments made under it. Where the capability of the applicant is equal, the policy of preferring the one who has served in the army has been sanctioned by the country, and I see no reason for believing that soldiers will not receive a proper recognition under the next administration. Himself a soldier, the President elect will naturally be able to appreciate their claim and reward the deserving."

The report of the coroners of New York for 1868 shows that during the past year in that city there were forty-eight homicides, thirty-nine infanticides, ninety-eight suicides and eight hundred and eighteen fatal casualities. Among the latter are included fifteen cases of accidental poisoning, one hundred and sixty deaths by drowning, and one hundred and sixty-nine by sunstroke. Of the alleged suicides, sixty-seven were committed by men and thirty-one by women; twenty-three of the ninety-eight suicides were committed by persons below fifteen years of age.

The Attorney General of Indiana has rendered the following opinion concerning the legal effect of a discharge in bankruptcy upon the State taxes, in response to a letter of inquiry from T. H. McCarty, Auditor of State: "The third clause of the twenty-eighth section of the bankrupt act provides that all debts due to the State, in which the proceedings in bankruptcy are pending, and all taxes and assessments made under the laws of such State, shall be entitled to priority or preference, and be paid in full, subject only to the costs and fees in bankruptcy, and debts and taxes due to the United States." This places debts and taxes due the State in the list of preferred claims for full payment, subject to the fees aforesaid, and debts and taxes to the United States. By State laws all taxes are made a lien on the property owned by the person from whom the taxes are due. The assignees in bankruptcy are subject to the same equities to which the bankrupt himself was subject, so that the title does not divest a legal a equitable lien and they can effect only such property as the bankrupt is equitably as well as legally entitled to. Hence, when a valid lien for taxes attaches in the property of the bankrupt, the law continues that lien in the hands of the assignee and his vendee. The State may prove her claim, and take full pay as provided by law, or if there is a deficiency in the property, take her proportion under the order of the court, and thus fund the property. Otherwise, the lien continues in the property, and must finally be paid by the purchaser.

MEDICAL.

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READ the evidence of those who have been relieved by its use:

MR. E. WILDER:

I have been afflicted for seventeen years with Scrofulous Eruptions and Sores all over my body, and for three years have been confined to my bed. All hope of my recovery was given up by my physicians. I was expected to die at any time, but by accident I happened to pick up one of your advertisements, and saw your "Sarsaparilla and Potash" recommended for Scrofula, and sent for it immediately, and from the third dose I felt relief. The sores have nearly all disappeared and are drying up very fast. I am fleshier than I ever was in my life, and feel better than I have for twenty years. I consider it the best medicine ever placed before the public. It is almost a miracle that I am alive.

Yours respectfully,
ALEX. CRUTCHFIELD.

Louisville, Ky.

We have known Mr. Crutchfield for a great many years, and know the above to be correct, and the facts in the case.

OWEN & SUTTON, Druggists,
Corner Floyd and Market sts., Louisville.

CARTERSVILLE, GA., Dec. 23, 1867.

MR. EDWARD WILDER, Louisville, Ky.:

Dear Sir—I have used your Sarsaparilla and Potash in many cases of Scrofula, Chronic Rheumatism, and various other diseases, in all of which I have effected a permanent cure. I use it constantly in my practice, and regard it as the best medicine that could be compounded.

Very truly yours,
J. A. THOMAS, M. D.

GRIFFIN, GA., Nov. 25, 1867.

MR. E. WILDER, Louisville, Ky.:

Sir—I have suffered for seven years with pains and risings in my legs from impure blood, and have been entirely relieved by the use of your Sarsaparilla and Potash.

My wife has been in feeble health, and suffered very much from general debility; but since the use of two bottles of your Stomach Bitters she has much improved; and by continuing the use of them for a short time I am certain she will be entirely cured.

Respectfully, J. G. SEARS.

TUSKEGEE, ALA., April 17, 1868.

MR. EDWARD WILDER:

Dear Sir—It affords me great pleasure to furnish additional testimony in favor of your Sarsaparilla and Potash. By using one or two bottles of this very valuable medicine I have been much relieved, and cured of a very serious Scrofulous disease which I have had for many years—and for which I return you many thanks.

Very respectfully,
MRS. EMILY J. WILDER.

TUSKEGEE, ALA., April 17, 1868.

EDWARD WILDER, Louisville, Ky.:

Dear Sir—I am personally acquainted with Mrs. Emily J. Wilder, and she has been suffering with Scrofulous Ulcerations of the leg, arm and neck for six or eight years. She has been under the professional care of several skillful physicians, with but partial relief. The use of two bottles of your Sarsaparilla and Potash and one box of your Family Pills have given her decided relief and effected a permanent cure.

Respectfully,
(Signed,) W. J. GAUTIER, M. D.

MERCURIAL TAINT.

The only preparation that effectually eradicates the destructive effects of mercury, and that has ever been prescribed by regular physicians, is Edward Wilder's Sarsaparilla and Potash. Any one who has ever taken mercury in any form whatever should not delay when, with the use of a few bottles of this invaluable medicine they can at once eradicate and purge all bad effects of mercury from the system.

EDWARD WILDER,

SOLE PROPRIETOR.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

EDWARD WILDER & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists

215 (Marble Front) Main Street,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

For sale in Memphis by

C. C. WARD & BRO.,
W. H. WILKERSON & CO.,
G. W. JONES & CO.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. WELLS,

(FORMERLY OF MEMPHIS,)

—WITH—

WELD, KNEELAND & ANDREWS

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

BRITISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN

DRY GOODS

SILKS, SHAWLS AND LACES,
WHITE GOODS,
HOSIERY, NOTIONS, ETC.

501 Broadway and 56 Mercer St.,

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL BLOCK,

NEW YORK.

jal

ANNUAL SALE

—OF—

WINTER GOODS!

CLOSING SALE

—OF—

DRY GOODS!

THIS WEEK

MENKEN BROTHERS

—OFFER—

AT LESS THAN COST

—A LARGE LINE OF—

Flannels,
Blankets,
Dress Goods,
Cloaks and
Furs.

These Goods will be Sold Regardless of Cost.

MENKEN BROTHERS

jal15

RECENT ARRIVALS.

New Dress Goods,
Cotton Yarns,
Osnaburgs and Sheetings,
Heavy Cotton Plaids,
Blankets and Linseys,
Jeans and Tweeds,
Hosiery and Notions,
Shawls and Cloaks,
Beautiful Prints,

And many other nice things, which we will sell FOR CASH as low as anybody.

WM. R. MOORE & CO.,
299 Main Street,
Next door North Peabody Hotel.

dec13

J. W. DICKISON,

(Late with MENKEN BROS.)

—NOW WITH—

HOWELL, WOOD & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

BOOTS, SHOES, ETC.,

332 Main Street,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

Our Wholesale Department is Complete.

SPECIAL.

TO CASH BUYERS.

We are now opening the Prettiest Line

PRINTS, PANTS STUFF

Hosiery, Notions, Etc.,

To be found in this section of country.

BOUGHT during the recent Holidays' Panic in New York, we CAN AND WILL sell them low to MEN WHO PAY for their Goods.

WM. R. MOORE & CO.,

299 Main Street,

Next Door North Peabody Hotel.

jal13

FURNISHING GOODS.

SPRING

FURNISHING GOODS

FISK, CLARK & FLAGG,

58 White St., New York.

WILL BE READY THIS MONTH WITH THEIR SPRING STYLES, CONSISTING OF

NEW STYLES IN PARAGON SHIRTS

—AND—

PATENT PANTALOON DRAWERS.

Fresh Goods and Original Styles of Neck Wear. In SUSPENDERS, a large variety of New Styles, with our PATENT LEVER BUCKLE.

LAPORTE'S KID GLOVES,

In the RICOCHET CUT and SEAMLESS CUT, NEW SPRING COLORS.

jal21

DALTON & PRICE, Book and Job Printers, No. 9 Jefferson street, Memphis.

GEORGE W. TAYLOR, Late of Sherman & Taylor. JOHN J. WELLER, JACOB WELLER, Memphis, Tennessee.

—WITH—

TAYLOR & WELLER,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

—AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—

FLOUR, BUTTER, MESS PORK, BACON, PRODUCE, PROVISIONS, Etc.

No. 186 Front Street, (old stand of Sherman & Taylor,) Memphis, Tenn.

LIBERAL ADVANCEMENTS MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS. Personal attention given to all business entrusted to us, and Returns Promptly made.

nov1

COTTON AND COMMISSION.

W. P. WRIGHT & CO.,

No. 11 Monroe Street, Cooper Block,

MEMPHIS, TENN.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

—AND DEALERS IN—

Hay, Corn, Oats, Bran,
Flour, Meal, Hominy, Grits,
Onions, Apples, Potatoes, Beans,
Lime, Cement, Plaster, Hair,
Pork, Bacon, Lard, Salt, Etc., Etc.

Particular attention paid to Rilling orders.

The business heretofore conducted with me in business by P. M. MONROE, the firm will hereafter be known as W. P. WRIGHT & CO. Said change to date from November 2, 1868.

jal W. P. WRIGHT.

S. B. WILLIAMSON. N. HILL. S. FONTAINE.

Williamson, Hill & Co.,

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

Wholesale Grocers,

326 Front Street,

MEMPHIS, - - - - TENNESSEE.

OUR stock of Groceries, Provisions and Plantation Supplies is at all times large and well assorted, and our prices as low as any house in the city.

Orders for Supplies will receive prompt personal attention. We solicit consignments of Cotton; and in the handling of same, promise faithful attention to the interest of our customers, and prompt returns.

Consignments by river and in store insured, unless instructed to the contrary.

jal7

J. T. FARGASON. C. C. CLAY.

J. R. TALBERT,

OF MISSISSIPPI, WITH

FARGASON & CLAY,

(Successors to Fargason, Cordes & Co.,)

Wholesale Grocers,

COTTON AND TOBACCO FACTORS

—AND—

General Commission Merchants,

No. 330 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.

Cash Advances made on Consignments. Sagging, Rope and Supplies furnished. sept

JOHN S. DANCY, Tarboro, North Carolina.
F. M. HYMAN, late of Warrenton, N. C.
T. B. HYMAN, late of New York.

HYMANS & DANCY,

General Commission Merchants,

No. 47 Wide Water Street,

(Rear of Custom House.) NORFOLK, VA.

DANCY, HYMAN & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,

No. 24 Exchange Place, New York.

REFERENCES—M. J. Wicks, President Memphis and Charleston Railroad; W. C. McClure, Cashier Savings Bank of Memphis; Dr. C. W. Lester, Memphis.

Cotton sold in Norfolk or New York, at option of owner. ONLY ONE COMMISSION CHARGED. dec18

JOHN McLENNAN & CO.,

(Successors to Asbe, McLennan & Co.,)

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

290 Front Street, Memphis Tenn.

jal2

DASHIELL & HILLIARD,

COTTON FACTORS,

No. 296 Front Street,

Memphis, - - - - Tenn

SPECIAL NOTICES, ETC.

COUGH—NO CURE, NO PAY—FORREST'S JUNIPER TAR is warranted to cure Cough, Croup, Hoarseness, Throat and Lung diseases, or the price positively refunded. Instantaneous relief guaranteed. Try it. If not satisfied, return the empty bottles and get your money back. D. F. GOODYEAR, 281 Main street, Agent. Price, 25 cents. Not allowed to send by mail. ja4

WANTS.

WANTED—To rent on shares, a Farm in Arkansas, in the range of Mound City, and under good cultivation and improvement and above overflow. Apply at No. 63 Gayoso street. Good references given. ja22

WANTED—By a young man who has had several years experience in the grocery business a situation where he can make himself useful. Address J. M. B., Christian Advocate Office, 22 Jefferson street. ja21

WANTED—A WET NURSE; white or colored. Apply at this office. ja18

WANTED—To exchange valuable property in New Albany, Indiana, for city property in Memphis. For further information address D., Avalanche office. ja16

WANTED—A good Violinist. Apply for particulars at 316½ Main street. ja15 E. L.

WANTED—By a lady, who is an experienced teacher of music and the English branches, a situation, either in a family or seminary, in or near Memphis. References of qualifications given, if required. Please address "Teacher," Avalanche Office, Memphis, Tenn. ja9

WANTED—TO BORROW FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS, on well improved and unincumbered real estate, situated in the city of Memphis, Tennessee. For further particulars inquire at this office. ja7

WANTED—A situation as Salesman in a wholesale and retail Grocery, by a young man of steady habits, well acquainted in both the county and city, and good business qualifications. Can influence a very good trade. Apply at the office of the Commercial Hotel, Memphis. ja7

PRIVATE TUTOR—A gentleman who has educated the sons of families of distinction in the South, desires to find a position of Private Tutor, either in the city or on a plantation. He can instruct in French, Italian, Spanish and German. Address, Private Tutor, Postoffice, Memphis. ja5

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Two hundred well-broke Mules can be had at low prices by immediate application to J. A. FORREST, 86 Jefferson street. ja19

FOR SALE OR RENT—The Engine House on Poplar street, between Main and Second. Apply to William H. Bridges, City Treasurer. ja10 JOHN W. LEFTWICH, Mayor.

FOR SALE—One of the finest Plantations in the Mississippi Bottom, situated fifty miles below Memphis, in Arkansas, two miles from Bledsoe's Landing, containing twenty-two hundred acres, with four hundred acres in a high state of cultivation, with dwelling and all necessary outhouses, frame quarters for fifty hands, good gin and mill, stables and cribs, together with all the mules, stock and tools. There are now thirty or forty good hands on the place that can be had by the purchaser. A great bargain can be had by early application on the premises, or of PRICE & TERRY, commission merchants, No. 15 Union street, Memphis, Tenn. ja7 A. O. HODGES.

LOST.

LOST—A RUBBER BRACELET, traced with gold. A liberal reward will be paid for its delivery at the Avalanche office. ja22

LOST—On Monday night, a peculiarly made heavy GOLD SLEEVE BUTTON, with enameled bar across the face, and set with a single pearl. A liberal reward will be paid for its delivery at this office. ja22

STOLEN OR STRAYED.

STRAYED—On Saturday, 9th instant, a black Setter DOG, wearing a steel chain collar; small white spot on breast; answers to the name of "Shot." A liberal reward will be paid for any information leading to his recovery or for his delivery to R. A. MOON, 232 Front street, jan12 Or W. S. W. MONTGOMERY.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Often persons visiting New York, from the South, would prefer a PRIVATE HOUSE to a hotel, if they knew where to find it. No. 22 West Sixteenth street, near Fifth avenue, convenient to the principal hotels and clubs, has lately opened for first class people, who can find every accommodation, by the day, week or month. Gentlemen can have rooms without board if they desire it. Application by letter will be attended to without delay. Reference: A. H. Douglass, Esq.

jan12 M. JONES, 22 West Sixteenth street.

BOARDING—Board can be had at 180 Madison street, with two front rooms, furnished or unfurnished. Price moderate. ja8

FRIDAY, : : : : : : January 22, 1869

THE Athenian legislator, DRACO, is said to have written his laws in blood, in consequence of the severity of the penalties imposed for the most trivial offenses. It was charged that his countrymen could have accommodated themselves even to the rigorous code he provided, but the pronunciamentos or edicts were written out in such minute chirography, and posted at such an elevation, it was found impossible to decipher them. Consequently the laws became odious, and DRACO had to leave his country for his country's good, (or his own,) to escape the resentment of the incensed populace. There have been reigns of terror since, and the worst features of the first French Revolution have been imitated by the unsparing and ferocious instincts of our own countrymen, inspired by the evil passions of hate and cupidity. Those, who, through the arts of demagogues, by deceiving and misleading the people; by fabricating monstrous falsehoods; by parading exaggerated claims to loyalty; obtained preferment in the legislative departments of State and Federal Governments; have availed themselves of position to keep alive the sparks of discontent, and fan into flame the fires that would else have faded out. Little minds and puerile creatures have seized opportunities to connect their names with sensation movements, in the vain hope that the remorseless waves of Time might not wholly obliterate them. A circumstance of the kind occurred in the Tennessee Legislature on Wednesday. One POSTON, whose sensitiveness had been stung by the words of warning in the AVALANCHE of Sunday last, rose in the place for which he is totally unfit, and bored the House, with a Preamble and Resolutions which he thought would heap coals of fire on the AVALANCHE, but it was apparent from the Preamble and Resolutions themselves, that their author had never read the article that had crazed him to fury, and had received his information of what it contained, second-hand, and a tissue of falsehoods and misrepresentations at that. The coloring, highly-tinted, was drawn from a Radical source, which is not chary of falsehood when it suits its purpose to misrepresent. So far the *caper* of Draconian POSTON was venial, at least inasmuch as he may have thought he had been reading his political gospel, and its villainous lies were as irrefragable as "proofs of Holy writ." The furious Preamble and Resolutions (given yesterday in connection with the offensive article), might have been considered a huge joke or sell, but this is not an auspicious time for jesting. The article itself, which provoked all the "sound and fury," was not in the slightest degree obnoxious to either the Constitution or the sedition law so glibly quoted—the latter being like the code of DRACO—beyond the reach of almost every body; for with several hours' search we could not lay our hand upon it, unless this "sedition law" referred to is that of June 3, 1865; and we defy Mr. POSTON, or the most microscopic investigation, to find anything in our publication obnoxious to that revived article of the Code. We have counseled peace, deprecated mob violence, and in the offensive article itself, "warned" the Legislature, and their friends out of it, that a repetition in Tennessee of the scenes and outrages being perpetrated in Arkansas, would not find a patiently acquiescing people. We only gave utterance to a feeling which now pervades the whole country and which finds a lodgment in every breast, North and South, not perverted by a baseness which is blind to justice, or by passions which are incapable of reason. We did not propose to clean out the thieves, murderers and rapers in Arkansas, as this lying nincompoop asserts. We counseled peace; we suggested no resistance to law, usurpation, oppression and tyranny, because we knew our people, used to suffering, and schooled to despotism, have learned to endure ordinary outrages. But we knew that the Tennessee militia, if called out, would in the name of law and loyalty perpetrate the same crimes that have disgraced humanity and civilization in Arkansas, and in the interest of peace—to save our hearth-stones from pollution, our wives, sisters and daughters from shame, and the outlaws themselves from that revenge for unbearable wrongs which even nerves the coward's arm and fills his heart with flame—we warned the fools and knaves of the peril they were bringing upon themselves, as well as a defenseless people who yearned for peace, and who not only condemned every violation of the law, but were ready to uphold and sustain the civil authorities in the execution of law. Our language cannot be tortured into anything upon which POSTON could hang his scurrilous attack upon us on the floor of the House, where he well knew we had no opportunity of repelling his cowardly and wanton assault. We may forgive his ignorance, but cannot forget his insolence and malignity. If shame can crimson his face, it should become as scarlet, when he discovers that the AVALANCHE is, was, and has been the urgent counsellor of peace, and has not in word or thought given expression to the sentiments, or uttered the threats or advice he has attributed to it. There is a lie upon the face of his Preamble and Resolutions. We challenge him to show otherwise. Nay, there is a cluster of falsehoods as baseless and atrocious as though invented by BEELZEBUB himself. We stated what we believed to be true, and drew our inferences from what we knew of the temper of our people. For partizan and malignant purposes, what we said was distorted and misrepresented, and may have reached him in that form, and jumping to a conclusion without having read our article, *his ardent nature* may have precipitated him into an act of folly. This is the only palliation we can find for his having made such an ass of himself. We shrink from no responsibility. We placed our article in juxtaposition to his Preamble and Resolutions, leaving the decision to the candid judgment of the reader. If the precipitancy and fury with which POSTON, a member of the Legislature sworn to obey the Constitution, has acted in this matter, be taken as a criterion, the prudence and forbearance and justice of armed men, freed from all civil restraints, offer but poor protection to a defenseless people. If we have offended the law we are ready to answer to the law. The statute provides the remedy, until it shall be erased from the Code, and the courts have ample power to punish where the offense is brought home to the offender. But it seems that a new and special provision has occurred to this modern DRACO, to punish an offense that is merely imaginary—the creature of a distempered fancy. We covet no distinction to be made a martyr to appease the intense patriotism of this jejune law-maker, or assist his aspiring ambition to greater eminence by dwelling longer on his folly.

IT is to the interest of the bondholder, the tax-paying people of the North, to see that peace be given to the country at once. We see it announced that one-seventh part of the property of the South is advertised for sale under execution. What a commentary on Radical misrule. The South completely impoverished, public confidence destroyed, the laboring classes totally demoralized, and bankruptcy and ruin everywhere apparent; still the bondholder of the North quietly stands by, countenances Radical rule and anarchy. The South contributes but little to the support of the Government. If she were let alone, if she were not beset by unprincipled office-seekers, and if tyranny and oppression were lifted from the necks of her people, she would not only pour her millions into the public treasury, but would add largely to the wealth of the country by her productions. In her present condition she is a positive burden. She contributes nothing, but a standing army is quartered upon her at the expense of the Government; her negroes have been fed at the expense of the Government; her mail matter is carried and distributed at an expense to the Government; she is being reconstructed at the expense of the Government. The pittance of taxes collected from her is swallowed up by her expenses. Who, then, pays her share of the hundreds of millions collected annually by the Radical party to carry on the Government? You, people of the North. You are taxed not only to pay your just proportion, but also that of nearly all the Southern States. Can you afford to do this? Are you not paying very dearly for the Radical whistle? Do you not know that, if the South were in a prosperous condition, even with the present extravagance of this Radical administration, without reducing the expenses of the Government one cent, your taxes would be but little more than half as great as they are now, and that with proper economy they could be reduced much lower? Are you willing that this state of affairs shall continue for all time to come? If you are not, you must change the policy of the Government. Do not deceive yourselves, or be deceived by Radical falsehoods and deceptions. The consummation of the reconstruction measures, the turning of the Southern States over to the control of the negroes will permanently destroy the prosperity of the South, and the expenses of the Government will have to be borne by your shoulders alone. What Ireland is to England, the South would become to the North, or else a second Hayti would be created within our borders. The only road from the quicksands of Radicalism to a permanent peace, to prosperity and low taxes, lies behind you. You must retrace your steps until you stand upon the firm ground of the Constitution. The efforts to annul the decrees of the Almighty, by making the negro the superior of the Caucasian, must be abandoned, and you must learn to observe the golden rule. You have solemnly declared that the negro shall not share the elective franchise in States where you reside, yet you are attempting to force the people of the South to accept of negro suffrage. Is that magnanimous or just? Are you doing by your neighbor as you would have him do by you, if your circumstances were reversed? You know you are not. Then before you can require others to do right you must learn to do right and be just yourselves. Remember that the cruel and unchristian course you are pursuing toward your white brethren of the South recoils upon yourself; that you, too, must bear your proportion of the punishment you inflict. Think of these things, and we are confident that you will find the repudiation of Radical heresies a duty you owe to yourselves, your neighbors, your country and your God. We maintain that it is to the interest of the Northern bondholder and tax-payer to labor for peace for those of the South, who pay taxes, against the mischief-makers who pay no taxes and care nothing for the public debt so long as they can ride into office by keeping alive the fires of enmity and strife. Let the evil passions engendered by the late war fade away. It is in the nature of fiends only to cherish a spirit of vengeance. The people of the South have done everything that men could do to satisfy the North of its sincere desire for peace and good will. But reckless demagogues of the Radical party set themselves deliberately at work to revive all the bitter animosities of the past, manufacturing tales of blood and murder, and misrepresenting such as do occur. Of course, weak-minded people are stirred up to great efforts against the wicked rebels and the wicked traitors. This sort of business is now about played out. Truth travels slowly, yet it travels, nevertheless, and time wears off hatreds such as have been described, and nobody is more interested in the restoration of peace than the Northern bondholder and tax-payer, and it is surely time they were giving their influence for peace, without which bonds will become worthless and taxes made still more oppressive.

SINCE the Websterian MULLINS left the Tennessee Legislature for that other Fools' Paradise in Washington, its brightest ornament has been Uncle BOWLES, the gifted member from Overton. BOWLES' bills and resolutions are as proverbially sensational as his oratory is classic and stunning. Some of his flights land him, boots and all, on the loftiest hights of Olympus. His merest common-places carry their author into the sky that his fingers may jostle the stars. Since the era of MULLINS it has been understood that for genuine earth-revolving, sky-ripping, soul-elevating, forest-lifting, ocean-surging oratory, BOWLES is as Hyperion to a Satyr compared with his fellows. But there is fear that this tribune of the people is doomed to eclipse. Another candidate for undying fame has arisen in the person of one POSTON, who, like his gorgeous rival, dwells in Arcadia. This magnificent creation, though no stranger to the halls of legislation, has never heretofore put to blush by his dazzling oratory the bright jets emitted from the chandeliers; nor have the grand old halls and corridors of the Capitol reverberated with the thunders of his eloquence. His reputation as a legislator has been encompassed by the area immediately encircling his desk; and while BOWLES held his auditors spell-bound, POSTON's essays at eloquence failed to evoke even the glimmering of a smile of applause. That this should cause a deadly rivalry between these intellectual giants was natural; and we were not unprepared to chronicle POSTON as the author of a sensation of colossal magnitude. It was only a few days ago that the mighty BOWLES, with the deathless fires of genius flashing from his face, and their sparks gushing from his eyes, won the undying gratitude of womankind by his powerful appeal for female suffrage. Now, with the prescience and energy worthy of the rival of a BOWLES, the less illustrious POSTON has bounded into the arena. But unlike the other, he seeks not gratitude, but offers the gage of battle. No smiles and gratulations, and pressures by soft-gloved palms, for him. He is of that class born to do or die. His voice is for war; and he singles out for his Achilles-like blows the most formidable antagonist within the confines of the State. It is his ambition to unite in the throes of mortal combat with that promoter of sedition, the Memphis AVALANCHE, whose editors with singular unappreciation of the meed of true greatness, have omitted carving his name in the niche alloted to immortals. Happy POSTON! Doomed AVALANCHE! Laurel for POSTON; serge and cypress for the AVALANCHE! All our fondest hopes to fade into the earth before the flashing cimeter of a POSTON!

PROFESSOR A. L. PERRY, of Williams College, read an eminently able paper before the American School Science Association, last October, in Boston, entitled "Recent Phases of Thought in Political Economy," which has just been printed and sparsely published, although it deserves the widest circulation, to judge from an extract we find in a late number of the New York *World*. It argues conclusively against "protection" as it is understood in Massachusetts and its sympathetic sisters. The *World* says: "The Professor believes that 'the tendency of thought and action, scientific and popular, in all the world, is indubitably, decidedly, and irrevocably towards free trade,' and that 'Protection,' which is 'a master-piece of accursed deceit,' is 'an old trick of the devil to cover up a wicked thing with a good word.' How we are robbed under the guise of 'protection' is shown in the following paragraph:"

No such duties, in point of high rates, complications in the way of levying them, number of articles burdened by them, or discriminations in favor of the rich, were ever laid in any civilized country since the world began, *as those under which the United States are now laboring*. This action of the National Government is in spite of the most recent and best opinions of the best authorities here and everywhere; in spite of the teachings of all experience here and elsewhere; in spite of the present tendencies and example of every enlightened nation on the globe. I hold in my hand the present tariff of the German Zolverein, which went into operation the first day of last June; also, the present tariff of the United States. Look at them. This is, at least, five times bigger than that; and the average rates assessed in this are, at least, ten times higher than in that. The highest rate levied in this is ten per cent., and that on only one article, rail-cars. I doubt if the average rate levied in this, on the thirty-seven classes of articles charged at all, be five per cent.; the actual rate *paid* on every dutiable article imported into the United States in the year 1868 was 48.58 per cent., and in 1867, 47.33 per cent. We are congratulated that our tariff is productive. Productive? Why should it not be? It takes to itself bodily almost one-half of the value of all dutiable goods imported! To say that such a tariff is productive is only another way of saying that it is *hard work to destroy the commerce of a great people!* If the people trade at all, of course a tariff that takes nearly one-half the value of the goods exchanged for will be in one sense productive; but I venture the assertion, in the light of Greek, Roman, English, Belgic experience, in the light of common sense, to say nothing of science, that it is nothing like so productive as a reasonable, almost burdenless tariff would prove.

That whole paragraph deserves to be pondered well. It is pregnant with light for those who have groped blindly in the dark after the tariff infatuation.

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal* asks, "What sort of peace are we going to have?" and shows very plainly that it does not see the shadow of the wings of peace, in the present and prospective condition of this State. It regards the declaring of martial law, for the ostensible purpose of protecting the civil rights of the people, very much like biting off the nose to spite the face. The proclamation of the Governor will be found in this paper, although its publication officially is restricted to the few journals his Excellency selected to publish all the legal advertisements. We do not see any hopeful glimmerings in the tone of the proclamation. It is to be followed in a few days by another, designating the counties to be afflicted with the presence of the militia. We annex the article from the *Courier-Journal* to which we alluded in the first part of this article, to show what is thought of the prospects in this State by those residing out of it:

We have already denounced the warlike measures of the Tennessee Legislature, as we have denounced the idiotic malpractices of the Ku-Klux Klan. The Ku-Klux Klan is not confined to one party, but embraces the ruffians of both; but the Legislature is made up of Radicals exclusively, and its acts are representative. Its militia bill, and its act of martial law, are outrages of the very first degree, and we shall ventilate their purpose and design as we mean to ventilate their inevitable consequences.

Tennessee is a reconstructed State. She was reconstructed upon Radical principles — Congressional principles. She was told that nothing but reconstruction was necessary to the perfection of her prosperity. Reconstruction has had and is still having full play within her borders. She purports to be a free State. No doubt her Radicals think or affect to think that she is a free State. But there's not in all the world a State whose people are further from being free than hers. This wretchedly abject and mean-spirited Legislature, lost to all sense of duty and to every feeling of self-respect and manhood, passes a law giving to the Governor arbitrary power to call out any number of militia he pleases at any time and place he pleases, and to declare martial law, that is to abrogate all law, when and where he pleases throughout any portion of the State or throughout the whole State. What despot ever lived who possessed or even attempted to grasp greater power than the Tennessee Legislature, unasked, unsolicited, confers upon Governor Brownlow, begging that he will wrap himself in it as a garment?

The people of Tennessee have had many a grievous curse inflicted upon them by their own hands, by the hands of their Governor, and by the hands of Congress, but this last curse seems likely to be the most unendurable of all. The idea of making such a being as Brownlow the Autocrat of a State, with power to strike down all laws and substitute others, to be executed by a militia awaiting his beck and nod as signals for carnage and slaughter, is indeed monstrous. That Governor Brownlow will use immediately the whole power committed to him, that he will at once declare martial law, that he will at once call out his black and white militia, and that he will at once put them to work in the execution of his most remorseless orders, none who know him or know anything about him can possibly doubt. He never had any power that he wasn't in fierce haste to exercise, giving to it at the same time the widest possible latitude of construction.

WE find in the speech of H. HALE, of Columbus, Mississippi, before the Industrial Convention at Jackson, Mississippi, some of the wisest suggestions we have seen any where, and they are so much to the point, and so applicable in all parts of the South, that we cannot refrain from republishing them, and calling the especial attention of our people to them. Mr. HALE, it is proper for us to state, is a practical manufacturer, and also a merchant. Although a native of New England he is imbued with the true Southern spirit, and has done, and is now doing, as much to improve and benefit his adopted State as any man in it. We wish his speech (the whole of it) was in the hands of every man in the South so that it might be read by them, and its sound, wholesome views be made to govern their conduct. We give below an extract from this admirable address, and ask our readers to consider well its valuable suggestions:

We have to contend with a prejudice, unseen and imperative, which I have encountered from the start—that strange idea—I know not how it could have originated—that we could not manufacture as good goods as were made elsewhere. A yard of osnaburgs fifteen years ago, made from the meanest cotton you sell to the Lowell manufacturer, was regarded better, and sold quicker than osnaburgs of our best cottons, of the same weight. When I first offered the goods of the Mississippi Manufacturing Company for sale in my town, I could not dispose of a bale to my merchants. The excuse was the planter would buy the linsey and kerseys made of the sweeping and refuse of the Northern factories, and pay them a much better profit. Being a merchant myself, I fought them on the field that we made better and more durable goods, and in three years time I run most of the Northern goods for negroes wear out of our market, and it became a serious question of our merchants as to who should get a supply of Choctaw goods for their customers.

This leads me to the remark, that we must educate our people to the knowledge that the South can, and in time will make quite as good goods in any line she may turn her attention to, as can be made elsewhere. Our people must be educated to buy goods for their intrinsic value—not for the showy pictures with which they are ornamented, nor the fine polish which our friends at the North have learned to give to a worthless fabric. This can best be done by every one who feels it of any consequence at all to encourage the industry of the South, making it his particular vocation to seek out Southern wares, buy, and induce his neighbors to buy in preference to the wares of the North or of Europe. Keep the matter before the public; remind the farmer that if he buys a Pittsburg plow at the cost of ten dollars, that that money is gone from our country forever; but if he buys a plow from my friend Philips, the ten dollars will remain with us; the planter gets his proportion in the feed of the workmen, and all the members of our society reap each their proportion of benefit, as friend Philips must distribute among us the ten dollars to supply the various wants of his workmen and himself. You buy a yard of Northern jeans, and your money is expended in supporting the men, women and children of the North, instead of your own people; and in various ways the money you have paid for it goes to the support and maintenance, in many instances, of the very people *who have tried to rob us of our birth-right*. Not a cent of it comes back to feed our famishing people. The whole profit of manufacturing goes to them. Now, go to my friend Wesson, and buy your clothing. Every dollar paid him is returned to the country—not only the price of the labor, and the value of the material, but the profits are left with us. Teach the people that instead of cheapening our Southern wares and demanding them at less price than Northern productions, that if we cannot live than without it, it were good policy to keep us running. But we can live without a premium. We can make money for our capitalists. We can make a good support for our artisans—a comfortable living for our operatives—if the people will only encourage our undertakings; aid us in their liberal patronage; aid us in so educating public opinion as to compel the merchant and trader to give a preference to Southern manufactures. The people must come forward on that line or we shall have many a prejudice engendered against us by interested parties who seek a living by trade, endeavoring by every artifice to introduce such cheap-made goods and fabrics as shall pay them the best profits, no matter where made or how long they last.

EXPERIMENTAL philosophers have demonstrated the impossibility of manufacturing a whistle out of a pig's tail, and a silk purse out of a sow's ear, and we find it still more impossible to write into notoriety W. Z. POSTON, of the Tennessee Legislature, who, it seems, desires to be killed by the AVALANCHE as the gods used to covet death by lightning. We may be able in a few days to scrape up material enough for a column of editorial biography of POSTON, but the prospect at present is gloomy, as we have as yet been only able to learn that the naked, unvarnished truth has the same effect upon him that holy water has upon the devil, pepper and salt upon freshly skinned eels, and a galvanic battery upon frogs; and that he is a lean, lank, lantern-jawed, slab-sided, fatless scalawag, who

"Would have made a most illigant Turk,
As he was fond of tobakky and ladies."

A first-class velocipede costs $32 in gold in Paris.

Napoleon is building a fast yacht and a $500,000 theater.

New York city consumes 2,500,000,000 cubic feet of gas yearly.

A hair album is the latest neat thing—every specimen genuine.

New York boasts two suicides and one murder a week for the past year.

Velocipedes are now allowed on the walks of Central Park, New York.

The French North Pole explorers have quarreled, and concluded to stay at home.

Uniform postage stamps are to follow a uniform coinage in European countries.

Wisconsin's wild-cats have cost her, during 1868, $12,310 in the way of bounties to the slayers thereof.

Boston went to 5,760 funerals, talked about 4,694 marriages and welcomed 6,384 little Hubbites last year.

Alf Burnett, the humorist, announces his "first annual farewell tour." A good idea.

A Canadian detective wanted to put a dog in the witness box in a case of cow stealing.

Michigan Masons intend to erect a Masonic temple in Detroit at a cost of $1,000,000.

Brigham Young won't let the Salt Lake printers publish any of his speeches until he has worked them over.

The elections in Madrid and the provincial Spanish towns have been carried by the Government candidates.

A Dr. Howard, of West Farley, Vt., had his pocket picked of $22,500 at New Haven on Friday evening. The thieves escaped.

A citizen of Portage county, Ohio, has been tapped forty times in eight months, and yielded nearly seven barrels of water.

Hon. Wm. M. Stewart (Radical) re-elected United States Senator from Nevada, is a son-in-law of ex-Governor H. S. Foote.

In New Jersey, a physician has extracted a silver dime from beneath the skin of a mule. No one can account for its presence there.

The Ohio Legislature, at its present session, it is said, will probably pass a law submitting woman suffrage to a popular vote.

A Leipsic paper warns its "fair readers" against a certain pomade, which, it assures them, "is made of human fat from the Parisian dissecting rooms."

Robert Richardson, a nephew of ex-Governor Wells, of Louisiana, and a victim of the Glide disaster, died Tuesday. This is the sixteenth death thus far.

The Portland (Me.) Board of Trade favors a reciprocal treaty with Canada, and a Government appropriation for the Niagara Falls Ship Canal.

The Georgia Legislature refuses to pay $25 for desks for the use of newspaper reporters. The reporters there are compelled to sit in the lobbies.

An Ohio philanthropist offered to give every poor widow in his town a winter supply of wood if the men would turn out and cut it, which they did.

A stage-struck youth in New Orleans practiced elocution so assiduously in his room at a boarding-house that he was arrested and committed as insane.

Three hundred cities of Poland have now been deprived of their charters by Russia, and thus become incapable of holding any property.

The Berlin Midnight Mission reports having reclaimed over 200 fallen women, of whom thirteen have married, and forty have returned to their parents.

James Gordon Bennett's wealth is estimated at four millions, Horace Greeley's three hundred thousand, and Henry J. Raymond's two hundred thousand.

The Carrollton (Louisiana) Railroad Company has been compelled to pay $15,000 for so badly injuring a boy as to necessitate the amputation of both legs. A poor recompense.

The Georgia Memorial Concert Club has met with decided success. It has been invited to give a series of concerts at Montgomery, Alabama.

George Bailey, on the 12th instant, was put on trial at Prince Anne, Virginia, for the murder of the captain and cook of the steamer Brave. He was convicted of murder.

The name of the new King of Siam is Somdetch-Chuta-Chulalongcorn, and that of the Prime Minister, Kalahome-Choo-Phyasrisary-Wongee. Four coughs and three sneezes are required to pronounce each name.

The congratulations subsequent to a wedding ceremony at Rochester the other day were interrupted by the entrance of a deputy sheriff and the arrest of the bridegroom for breach of promise of marriage.

An advertisement in a Rio Janeiro paper reads: "For sale, a pretty black woman of Minas, of assured conduct, with two children, a pretty little black girl four years old, and a handsome brown boy of eleven."

Mr. C. McBryde, of Silver Run, Ala., in regard to whom most painful rumors have been circulated for some days past, delivered himself up to the sheriff of Russell county, Saturday, and insisted on being taken into custody.

The Danish Government has recently received 40,000 breech-loading firearms from an American firm. The same company has also sent 30,000 rifles to the Sweedish Government, and has a contract on hand to furnish 15,000 of the same sort to the Greeks.

In 1845, the people of New York raised through taxation $4,170,524. This was when the State was Democratic, and such an insignificant man as Silas Wright was Governor. In 1867, when that great statesman, Reuben E. Fenton, was Governor, the amount raised by direct tax, is $44,298,435.

Of the fourteen hundred and fourteen primary planets now recognized in the solar system, only six were known prior to 1781, in which year Hershel discovered Uranus. Twenty-three—nearly one-fifth of the whole—were discovered by American astronomers.

A gentleman traveling in a railway carriage was amused by a constant fire of words between two ladies. One of them at last kindly inquired if their conversation did not make his head ache; when he answered, with a good deal of ingeniousness, "No, ma'am; I've been married twenty years."

The Rochester (New York) *Union* says: "Newspaper men and reporters receive invitations to all the openings, from a saloon to a first-class hotel, from a school to a university. We are indebted to a kind friend in the city government for an invitation to be present at an opening of the new small-pox hospital."

The New York papers complain that the great obstacle to the arrest of the Rogers murderer in that city is the lack of harmony among the operations of the police. There are no less than five distinct parties now searching for the supposed murderer, all stimulated by the heavy reward, and all working at cross purposes.

At an auction sale of rare and antique books at New York, last week, Cotton Mather's Magnolia, 1702, brought sixty-five dollars; Joel Barlow's Columbiad, a poem, twenty-two dollars; the autograph letters, with portraits of all the Presidents of the United States, one hundred and forty dollars, and "The True Travels, Adventures and Observations of Captain John Smith, 1630," fifty dollars.

The *Kentucky Times* says: "We have seen twin babies, twin horses, twin calves, and twin apples, and twin almost every thing else, but the twin hen-eggs which were presented to us the other day by Mr. J. M. Ashley, is the greatest curiosity of all the family of twins; we never before heard of or saw anything like them. They resemble very much the safety gauge on a steam engine, in shape, and are about the size of a blue-bird egg; one of them is perfectly formed, the other is shaped exactly like the common gourd which grows spontaneous about the garden, or barn-yard, having the handle and all complete.

TELEGRAPH.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

ARKANSAS.

Martial Law Withdrawn from Woodruff County—A Little Force Work—Martial Law a Settled Radical Policy in Arkansas—A Big Treat—Railroad and River Matters.

Special Telegraph Correspondence to the Memphis AVALANCHE.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., January 21.—Clayton has issued a proclamation revoking martial law in Woodruff county.

The pressure brought to bear on Price, publisher of the *Republican* of this place, and public printer, by the threat to take from him the public printing, has forced him to take an extreme radical stand. He has dropped all pretense to conservatism and favors the most extreme and tyrannical measures. His paper of yesterday and to-day says, "martial law may now be regarded as a fixed and settled policy of the Republican party of Arkansas, and any further opposition on our part or on the part of those in Republican ranks who have approved it would justly be considered factious and disorganizing." Further he says, in laying out a plan for building a Radical party in Arkansas: "We will make Arkansas Republican or a waste and howling wilderness."

Price has been guilty of outrageous peculation and frauds in public printing, and is whipped by fear of losing the printing and bought by other considerations.

The bill authorizing the Governor to fill all vacancies in office by appointment, will undoubtedly pass.

There will be a meeting of the stockholders of the Fort Smith and Little Rock Railroad held here to-morrow to elect officers for the ensuing year.

The river is falling fast. Business is brisk. Weather cloudy and warm. Arrived—Clarksville, from Cincinnati. Departed—Clarksville, for Fort Smith; Leni Leoti, for Memphis. The latter boat has just been purchased to run in Adams' line.

WASHINGTON.

Proposed Modification of the Tobacco Revenue—Gen. Grant and the Inauguration—Woman's Rights Convention Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, January 21.—A number of the leading tobacco manufacturers and dealers from all parts of the country are here, and will organize a convention to-morrow, the object of which is to secure a modification of the internal revenue laws.

The House Committee on Banking have agreed to report Mr. Barne's bill, forbidding the connivance of banks with speculators in "locking up" greenbacks.

The Supreme Court adjourned to-day until Monday.

The general committee for the management of the unofficial inauguration ceremonies here, received a letter from General Grant, saying that if any choice is left to him, he would be pleased to see the ball.

The National Woman's Rights Convention adjourned to-day. Resolutions were passed demanding that women and negroes shall be eligible to Congress, and that women shall have equal pay for labor as the men, and that suffrage shall be based on loyalty and intelligence. An address will be issued to the country.

NEW YORK.

The "Alabama" Claims—What the Law Provides—Fire—Chamber of Commerce and Specie Payments—The Rogers Murder Mystery.

NEW YORK, January 21.—The *World* publishes the full text of the Alabama claims treaty, which differs somewhat from the summary reported a few days since.

Article one provides for settling all claims since February 8, 1853, by two commissioners, one each side, and an arbitrator to be chosen by the two commissioners.

Article two, that all disagreements be referred to the arbitrator. Any sovereign of a friendly State may be made arbitrator, who shall be reported to and agreed upon by the respective governments. Each government may have an agent to support its claims and to answer claims made upon it, and the decisions of the commissioners or arbitrator are to be final.

Article three requires all claims to be presented within six months of meeting, unless good reasons are given for the delay, when three months additional will be given. All claims are to be decided within two years, and the meeting is to take place in Washington.

Article four makes the payment of claims to be made in coin, within eighteen months after the decision.

Article five makes the results of the proceedings final for the settlement of all claims, and a bar against all others.

Article six provides for keeping a record of the proceedings and the employment of clerks, the expenses to be equally shared by the Governments.

Article seven provides for a ratification of the proceedings of the convention by the United States Senate, and by Her Britanic Majesty, as soon as possible, and within twelve months after January 14, 1869.

A dwelling and grocery store, in Brooklyn, were burned this morning. The dwelling was occupied by two families, all of whom, excepting three small children of Frederick Thorne, escaped. The children were burned to death.

John Gregue, a clerk in the grocery, has been arrested as the incendiary.

NEW YORK, January 21.—The Chamber of Commerce held another meeting to-day to consider the best means for securing a resumption of specie payments, but came to no conclusion, the subject going over till next week.

Nothing new transpired to-day in the Rogers murder case, except that a writ of *habeas corpus* was issued by Judge Ingraham for the prosecution of James Logan before the supreme court, and a writ of *certori* for Coroner Flynn to return his reasons for holding Michael Logan. It is still supposed that McGibny is concealed in the city.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

The Steamship Hibernia Disaster—Massacre at Poverty Bay.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, January 21.—A vessel which left Madeira on the 14th instant reports that nothing had been heard then of the thirty-nine missing passengers of the steamship Hibernia, who were reported to have been picked up and were to have been landed there. It is now doubtful whether they were saved.

Advices from New Zealand report a frightful massacre of the whites by the natives at Poverty Bay.

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £99,000 during the week.

ST. LOUIS.

Overhauling Accounts of City Officers.

ST. LOUIS, January 21.—The investigation into the affairs of the city and especially into the accounts of the ex-city officials, which has been progressing for some months past, shows the following result as set forth in the report of the committee of investigation, viz: Positive frauds, proved or acknowledged, and recoverable by law, $23,747. Frauds ascertained by strong circumstantial evidence, the responsibility for which cannot be positively fixed, $112,664. Total, $136,412.

BALTIMORE.

The Baltimore Educational Fund.

BALTIMORE, January 21.—General Grant arrived to-day to attend the meeting of the Peabody Educational Fund. Quite a large crowd assembled at the depot to meet him, but there was no formal display or military parade as was expected. He immediately proceeded to the residence of a private citizen. The Trustees of the Educational Fund are here and organized their meeting at noon.

CHICAGO.

Policemen Charged with the Murder of Judge Tyler discharged—United States Senator in Wisconsin—Proposed Lynching.

CHICAGO, January 21.—The three policemen, charged with the manslaughter of the late ex-Judge Tyler, were to-day discharged because the prosecuting attorneys were too busy with paying cases to attend to this unprofitable one.

Several Democratic members of the Wisconsin Legislature are in favor of making Matt Carpenter's election unanimous.

Wm. Wright, the druggist who was assaulted in his store at Prairie Du Chien on Tuesday, died this morning of his injuries. An excited mob to-day surrounded the jail and demanded the keys of the jailer in order to lynch the murderer.

Civil War in Japan Continues—The Steamer Stonewall.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 21.—The news from Japan and China received to-day is unimportant. The civil war in Japan continues.

Yeddo and Negreta were to be opened to the world on the 1st instant.

The Mekado had issued an edict to the effect that any one with whom, or in whose house, a fire originates, accidentally or otherwise, shall be decapitated.

The steamer Stonewall was still flying the United States colors.

Several wrecks are reported, but no lives were lost.

The Tennessee Militia.

NASHVILLE, January 21.—Grave apprehensions are entertained as to the effect of calling out the militia, as it is feared that the farming interests for the year will be ruined. A second proclamation, declaring martial law in certain counties, will be issued in a few days.

Indiana United States Senator.

INDIANAPOLIS January 21.—Five more ballots for United States Senator were had to-day in the Legislature, resulting in no choice.

THE RIVERS.

CAIRO, January 21.—Up—Last Chance. Down—Thompson Dean, eight a.m., Mary Alice, twelve m., Octavia, five p.m., Belle Memphis, seven p.m. The river rose seven inches. The weather is cloudy and warm.

NEW ORLEANS, January 21.—Arrived—Alice Dean and John Kilgour. Departed—Mollie Able. Business is active.

ST. LOUIS, January 21.—Arrived—Julia, from Vicksburg. Departed—Rubicon, for Vicksburg. The river has fallen eight inches. The weather is clear and mild.

LOUISVILLE, January 21.—Arrived—Richmond, from New Orleans. Departed—Legal Tender, J. H. Groesbeck and Liberty, for New Orleans; P. W. Strader, Cheyenne and Swallow, for Cincinnati; Sam. J. Hale, for Memphis, and Robert Burns, for New Orleans. The weather is clear and pleasant. The river is falling, with eleven feet eight inches in the channel. Business is good.

CONGRESSIONAL.

A Bill to Amend the National Currency Act—Naval Affairs—Membership Settled.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, January 21.—Mr. Sherman, from the Finance Committee, reported the following bill to amend the National currency act:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That section 34 of said act be so amended that said section read as follows: "That every association whenever required shall make to the Controller of currency a report according to the form which may be prescribed by him, to be called once every four months, and which shall exhibit in detail the resources and liabilities of the association, within five days of the receipt of a requisition therefor; and any bank or association failing in this shall be fined $100 for each day after the five days that the report is delayed; and the Controller shall publish an abstract of said reports.

SEC. 2. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That whenever the public moneys deposited in any National bank shall exceed ninety per cent. of the par value of the bonds held by the United States Treasurer as security, it shall be his duty to reduce the amount of said deposit to a sum not exceeding ninety per cent. of the bonds deposited, and any agent or depository of public moneys who shall in any way be guilty of receiving a consideration for obtaining or retaining deposits of public monies, shall be fined no less than one thousand dollars or imprisoned from one to five years.

SEC. 3. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That section 29 of the National Bank act is hereby applicable to all deposits made by national associations with private banks.

SEC. 4. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That all National Banks shall give the Controller ninety days' notice of their going into liquidation, and shall pay to the United States Treasurer the amount of its outstanding notes in lawful money, and take up the bonds deposited with the Treasurer for the security of its circulating notes; and in default of which, the Controller shall sell such bonds to the highest bidder, at auction.

SEC. 5. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Receivers of National Banks shall be allowed the annual salary of $1,500, and commissions in accordance with the sums collected.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That no National Banking Association shall, after the passage of this act, make any loan on United States notes, or on the circulating notes of any National Banking Association as collaterals, and loans or contrats made upon such collaterals shall be void."

Mr. Williams gave notice that he would at the proper time offer the following as a substitute for the constitutional amendment in regard to suffrage, reported by the Judiciary Committee:

"That Congress shall have the power to abolish or abrogate any restrictions upon the right to vote or hold office, as prescribed by the Constitution or laws of any State."

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.

The reconstruction committee reported a bill directing the Secretary of the Navy to appoint midshipmen to the naval academy by the fourth of March, from the Southern States, entitled to representation, which passed.

George W. Anderson from the Ninth Missouri District, was declared entitled to a seat in the House. After some further business the House adjourned.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, January 21.—Cotton firmer; sales 3,300 bales; uplands, 29½c. Superfine flour, $5 60@6 20. Southern yellow corn, 97@98c. Whisky dull; Western, $1@1 02. Rice firm. Coffee quiet. Sugar—Island, 11½@11¾c. Molasses dull. Wheat quiet and firmer for spring.

Dry Goods—The market continues quiet, with an improved demand at firm prices. Heavy brown sheetings, 16½@17c; shirtings, 13½@14c. Pacific mills prints, 13½c; delaines, 20c; alpacas, 25c for ¾, and 27½c for 6-4. Lancaster and Oriental new style prints are up to 13½c.

Money—The market was active early in the morning at 7 per cent. on calls, but late in the day capital was plenty, and the market closed easy at 6@7 per cent.; prime business paper, 7@9 per cent., but not much doing. The Express says the bears are disappointed at their failure to break the great bull speculation on their stocks and to lock up $25,000,000 in greenbacks. The parties to this new combination comprised many who were "long" on stock in the great Erie "lock up" and panic in October. Sterling is quiet at 9[illegible]. Gold is dull; it opened at 135⅞, declined to 135½, and closed at 135⅝@135¾. The clearances at the Gold Exchange Bank were $43,000,000. There has recently been some heavy purchases by stock operators to lower the gold borrowed in December, against stock collaterals, and which they sold to get currency. There were vague rumors to-day of a "lock up" of gold, which to some extent demoralized the market. State bonds are active; old Tennessees, 67½@68.

LOUISVILLE MARKETS.

LOUISVILLE, January 21.—Tobacco active; sales 130 hhds.; common lugs to Hart county leaf, $5 25@22 50. Cotton, 28½c. Pork, $30. Lard, 19½c. Bulk shoulders, 12@12½c; clear rib sides, 16@16½c; clear sides, 16½@17c. Bacon—shoulders, 14@14½c; sides, 17½, 17¾@18c, all packed. Superfine flour, $5 50@6. Wheat, $1 80@1 90. Oats, 60@63c. Corn, 60@62c. Rye, $1 42@1 45. Whisky, raw, 98@99c.

ST. LOUIS MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS, January 21.—Tobacco—nothing doing. Superfine flour, $5 75@6 25. Wheat—fall, $1 70@1 85. Corn, 70@72c. Oats, 57@60c. Pork, $29 50@30. Bulk meats—shoulders, 12@12½c; sides, 14½@16½c. Bacon—shoulders, 14c; sides, 17@18½c. Lard, 18c.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, January 21.—Flour and grain unchanged. Cotton higher; middling, 28c, with buyers at 28½c. Whisky, 93c. Pork, $30. Bulk shoulders are held at 12c; sides at 15½@15¾c and 16½c. Bacon—shoulders, 13½c; sides, 16½@17½c, holders asking ½c higher; hams, 18@19c. Butter, 33@38c. Cheese, 19½@22c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

NEW ORLEANS, January 21.—Cotton active and ½c higher; sales 6,500 bales; middlings, 28¾@29c; receipts, 3,254 bales; exports, 1,791 bales. Gold, 135¾. Sterling, 48. Commercial, 47@47¾. New York sight, ¼ discount. Flour quiet but firm; superfine, $6 75; XX, $7 25; XXX, $7 50@8. Corn scarce and higher; white, 85c. Oats dull at 68c. Bran quiet at $1 30. Hay dull; prime, $24@25. Pork active at $31. Bacon firmer; shoulders, 13¾c; sides, 16½@17c. Lard held higher; tierces, 20@20½c; keg, 22½c. Sugar and molasses firm and unchanged. Whisky dull; Western rectified, 98c. Coffee firm; none in first hands; fair, 14@15½c; prime, 16@17½c.

The ladies of Sullivan county, Ohio, are holding prayer meetings in saloons. It is creating quite a sensation. They have proposed to pay the five saloons in that town $500 each if they will surrender their licenses. The amount asked is $2,000.

An Ohio editor is getting particular about what he eats. Hear him: "The woman who made the butter which we bought last week, is respectfully requested to exercise more judgment in proportioning the ingredients. The last batch had too much hair in for butter, and not quite enough for a waterfall. There is no sense in making yourself bald-headed if butter is thirty-five cents a pound."

New Advertisements.

Notice to Cotton Buyers and Shippers.

WE are authorized and prepared to make liberal Cash Advances in Currency on all cotton consigned to Messrs. DAVID DOWS & CO., New York City.

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Jobbers and Retail Dealers in

Buckets, Tubs,
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—AND ALL KINDS—

Wood and Willow Ware

—SOLE AGENTS FOR—

PAYNE'S PATENT CHURN,

—AND—

Doty's Clothes' Washer and Universal Wringer.

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AUCTION.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE —OF— RAILROAD STOCKS

BY virtue of a fieri facias issued from the United States Circuit Court, Western District of Tennessee, to me directed, in favor of James Simpson against the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Memphis, judgment March 5, 1868, I will,

On Monday, January 25, 1869,

Between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon, in front of the United States Court Rooms, 450 Main street, in the city of Memphis, proceed to sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, Thirty-five hundred (3,500) Shares of the Capital Stock of the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad Company of one hundred dollars each, ($350,000) and Five thousand (5,000) Shares of the Capital Stock of the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad Company of fifty dollars each ($250,000); or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said execution, interest and costs.

ja14 J. M. TOMENY, United States Marshal.

R. VAN BROCKLIN,

Auction and Commission Merchant,

39 1-2 Madison Street, Memphis, Tenn. nov24

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW MEMPHIS THEATER.

Lessee.......................MRS. W. C. THOMPSON
Manager and Treasurer..........C. D. STEINKUHL
Stage Manager.......................ROBERT MCWADE

First Benefit of MAGGIE MITCHELL, assisted by the excellent actor, J. W. COLLIER.

FRIDAY EVENING, January 22, 1869, will be presented LITTLE BAREFOOT; Amy, (Little Barefoot) Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL; William Pearce, J. W. COLLIER.

☞ Look out for LORLE.

☞ Doors open at 7 o'clock; Curtain will rise at 8 o'clock.

GAYETIES THEATER.

No. 37 Jefferson Street.

J. ETLY.........................Lessee and Manager
OSCAR WILLIS.......................Stage Manager

Immense Success of the Great Sensation,

A GLANCE AT MEMPHIS.

Produced with new scenery and gorgeous effects.

Admission fifty cents; Private Boxes, $5.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance to commence at a quarter to 8 precisely. ja22

REAL ESTATE.

W. D. McCALLUM & CO.,

Reas Estate Brokers and Rental Agents,

FOR CITY AND COUNTRY.

Office—Exchange Building,

Entrance opp. Overton Hotel.

IMPROVED and unimproved property of various descriptions for Sale, lots to lease, houses to rent. Also, improved Tennessee land to exchange for city property. ja15

G. N. NOLAN, Kansas City, Mo.
JOHN M. McNAB, Eufaula, Ala.

NOLAN & McNAB,

REAL ESTATE AGENTS, Kansas City, Mo. Real estate bought and sold, both in Missouri and Kansas; Land Titles examined; Deeds, Mortgages and Leases drawn; Houses rented, Rents collected, Taxes paid.

☞ Office, corner Main and Fourth streets, over Mastin's Bank. dec15

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

J. C. MACCABE,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW and Solicitor in Chancery, HELENA, ARKANSAS.

Gives special attention to LAND BUSINESS anywhere in Arkansas. Has improved Cotton Plantations and fine uplands for sale or rent. nov3

D. E. MYERS. E. H. WYATT.

MYERS & WYATT,

Attorneys at Law

AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,

279 1-2 Main St., Memphis, Tenn.

Prompt Attention Paid to Collections.

REFERENCES—Colonel F. S. Davis, President First National Bank, Memphis, Tenn.; Major J. J. Murphy, President Memphis Bank, Memphis, Tenn. ja12

LEGAL.

Valuable Plantation and Lands for Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court of the county of Claiborne and State of Mississippi, made at December term, 1868, the undersigned commissioner will sell at public sale to the highest bidder, for cash,

On Monday, the 22d day of February, A. D., 1869,

At 12 o'clock m., at the Court House at Greenville, in the county of Washington, in said State, all the plantation belonging to the estates of Horace and John M. Carpenter, known as the PERU PLANTATION, situate on Lake Washington, in the said county of Washington, five miles from Skipwith and Carolina landings, composed of the following lands, to-wit: Sections twelve and thirteen and lots one and two in section fourteen, township fourteen, range eight west; the southeast quarter (or lots 7 and 8) of section twenty-five; lot 6 in section twenty-seven; the e ½ and s w ¼ and e ½ of n w ¼ of section 28, and n e ¼ of section 31, all in township 14, range 9 west, containing in all eighteen hundred and eighty acres, more or less. The foregoing is one of the best cotton plantations in the South; 880 acres of the land under fence and in a high state of cultivation, having produced a fine crop during the past season. The place is well ditched, and has a good dwelling house, gin, quarters, and all necessary outhouses, and well supplied with cisterns.

Also, at the same time and place, the undivided one-half of the following valuable unimproved lands in said county of Washington, to-wit: S w ¼ section 6; s ½ and n w ¼ and w ½ n e ¼ section 7; e ½ of n e ¼ and e ½ s e ¼ of section 18; s ½ and n w ¼ section 20; n w ¼ and w ½ n e ¼ and e ½ s w ¼ and w ½ s e ¼ section 29; w ½ s w ¼ section 33; e ½ section 32, all in township 16, range 6 west, containing about 2,064 acres; n w ¼ section 24; fractional section 13; e ½ s e ¼ and n w ¼ section 14; n e ¼ and s w ¼ section 15; s w ¼ section 20; n w ¼ and s e ¼ section 22; s ½ and e ½ n e ¼ section 23; w ½ n e ¼ section 31, all in township 14, range 7 west; e ½ n w ¼ and e ½ s w ¼ section 13; s w ¼ section 12; w ½ n w ¼ section 12; e ½ s e ¼ section 2, all in township 17, range 7 west, containing about 2,679 acres; lots 4 and 5, section 35, township 14, range 8 west; lots 1 and 7, section 33; n ½ of section 31; w ½ of section 30; all of section 28; w ½ of section 29; all of section 32; s ½ of section 27, township 17, range 8 west, containing 2,731 acres; n w ¼ and e ½ of s w ¼, section 32, township 18, range 6 west, containing 240 acres.

Also, at the same time, all the interest of said Horace and John M. Carpenter in the following lands, situated in the county of Bolivar, to-wit: Lots 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 in section 1, township 20, range 9 west, and lot 6 in section 4, township 21, range 9 west, containing 604 acres; also, in the following lands situated in the county of Coahoma, to-wit: Lots 2 and 3 in section 2; lots 4, 5 and 8, section 13; all of section 14; s e ¼ and e ½ of s w ¼, section 11, township 28, range 7 west, containing 1,258 acres; also, in the following lands situated in the county of Issaquena, to-wit: The s ½ of section 13; s ½ of section 14; w ½ of section 23 and e ½ of n e ¼ of section 24, all in township 13, range 7 west; and w ½ of s w ¼ of section 18, and w ½ of n w ¼, section 19, township 13, range 6 west, containing 1,280 acres.

The title of all of said lands is believed to be undoubted, and will be sold to the man that will give the most for them. For information apply to Ellett & Phelan.

ja21 M. O. HOPKINS, Commissioner.

New Advertisements.

WINES, LIQUORS, &C.

R. J. SEMMES & CO.,

254 Second Street,

IRVING BLOCK

HAVE FOR SALE

YANNISSEE,

WESTMORELAND

—AND—

BOURBON WHISKIES

OF ALL GRADES.

BRANDIES, WINES, Etc

OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION.

TERMS POSITIVELY CASH.

ja13

HAVANA CIGARS

My Own Importation!

Overton Hotel Smokers' Emporium

GEORGE L. GRAYSER,

PROPRIETOR.

ja12

DRY GOODS.

TWENTY-THREE YEARS

In Memphis.

P. STRANGE, JOHN H. TAYLOR.

STRANGE & TAYLOR,

—WITH—

WALKER BROS. & CO.,

—DEALERS IN—

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

READY-MADE

CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS,

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps,

Plantation and Family Supplies Generally,

229 Main Street,

CLAY BUILDING.

OUR Stock, the largest in the city, should be inspected by all buyers before purchasing elsewhere.

Winter Dress Goods

AT ACTUAL COST.

WALKER BROS. & CO.

ja1

STOVES, TINWARE, ETC.

MEMPHIS OIL CAN MANUFACTORY.

G. W. SCOTT,

(Successors to Jukes & Scott,)

DEALER IN

STOVES, GRATES, MANTLES, Etc.

Also, have on hand, at all times, a good supply of

Coal and Aurora Oils

At Wholesale and Retail.

Lamps, Chimneys, Burners, Wicks, Etc.

336 Second Street, Memphis.

ROOFING, Guttering and general Job Work promptly executed and warranted.

Refer, by permission, to John Overton, Jr., W. B. Greenlaw, S. Mosby and J. M. Prewitt.

ja28 G. W. SCOTT.

TO TRAVELERS.

OMNIBUS LINE.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLIES

HAVING retired from the firm of Patterson, Keck & Co. since October 22, 1868, we have established an Independent Omnibus Line, and will convey passengers to and from all the Depots, Hotels and Rivers at our old rates, twenty-five cents (25c.) *for each passenger*, including ordinary baggage.

Please do not buy tickets on the trains, as we are not allowed any privileges on any of the roads.

Special attention given to all calls left at our stable, No. 289 Second street, between Union and Beale.

Fine Horses and Buggies for hire. We will sell and buy Stock of all kinds.

Drove Stock on hand and for sale all the time.

Ample room for storage for merchandise of all descriptions in our fire-proof stable building.

ja17 KECK & BRO.

DAILY AVALANCHE.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY
AND BOARD OF SCHOOL VISITORS.

FRIDAY, : : : : : January 22, 1869

Notice to the Public.

All advertisements from this date will be cash, and must be paid for before they are inserted, except regular advertisers, whose bills will be presented every two weeks. These terms will be rigidly adhered to.

News in Brief.

Poston, the mis-representative in the Legislature, is an ass.

The report that a driver had been discharged for trotting his team, attached to a street car, is considered doubtful.

An alarm of fire was given about eight o'clock last night in South Memphis, but the engines called out were not needed and soon returned.

We have had the coldest weather this winter known in Memphis for forty years. At present the weather is warm as Indian summer and as smoky.

An attempt was made night before last to burglar the house of Mr. Thomas H. Cocke, at 518 Shelby street, which makes the third effort of the kind at that place in less than two weeks.

The old building on Madison street, once occupied by the *Appeal*, in its earlier days, has been leveled to the ground, and we understand a new and imposing house will soon be erected on the site.

A grand ball and supper, under the auspices of the St. Andrew's Society, will be given on Burn's birth day, the 25th instant, at Cochran Hall. It will doubtless be, as usual, a happy affair in all respects.

Two young mules were hitched to a street car yesterday to break them. The cars might be turned to some account as mule breaking machines, but as a mode of conveyance they are behind the days of wooden sleds.

We saw a countryman yesterday with a big basket on his arm, inquiring for Cockrell's boarding house—evidently his first trip to town in several years. He was directed to inquire for the Peabody, but he insisted that Cockrell was the man he wanted to see.

A man named McCarty went on board the steamer Caldwell at Napoleon a day or two ago and took passage for Helena. On the way up he jumped overboard and was drowned at Scrub Grass Chute. He was supposed to be deranged. His baggage, consisting of a satchel and a broad-brimmed hat, is in the hands of the clerk of the boat.

Mr. Newton Ford bought the building occupied by William R. Moore, at 290 Main street, one day this week, paying $31,000 cash. The house is a four story brick, 24½ by 148½, and belonged to Mr. Nathan Adams. Mr. Adams is soon to build a splendid house on the corner of Madison and Front streets, next to the new house to be erected by Mr. Greenlaw.

Hon. Mrs. Yelverton appeared before a highly intelligent though not large audience last night at the Memphis Club Hall, and announced that owing to the heavy tax required by the city she would be unable to give a public reading. She intimated, however, that if a private drawing room could be procured she would still be pleased to entertain her Memphis friends. The money paid for tickets was refunded at the door. We hope she will find it convenient to give a private reading.

Memphis is no longer a mere cotton bluff, but a blown city in all features except a good street railroad. We have three first-class omnibus lines, all apparently well sustained, two lines of hand carts, two morning papers, and a first-class Coroner, but no Chief of Police. The *ad interim* gentleman, however, is equal to the emergency as this is no better place for pickpockets, mackerels, organ grinders, and patent medicine auctioneers than Cincinnati, Boston, Cheyenne, and many other places smaller than Memphis.

The Pole Court on Adams street was unusually well attended in point of numbers, and very badly attended otherwise. Twenty-nine cases appeared on the docket. Lizzie Boyd, a colored lady, charged with stealing a watch and twelve dollars in money, was referred to the State. George W. Shields had clandestine weapons in his clothes; case continued. George Smith, a gentleman of color, is held for the State on suspicion of stealing a clothes-line with all the clothes on it. M. Wolf, concealed weapon, ten dollars fine. Mary Anderson, another colored lady and shop-lifter, was required to report to the State. John Henry Gallagher, another African, held for the State on a little charge of robbery, and Joseph Castleman, ditto, as an accessory. Henry Capers, a colored gentleman, was fined ten dollars for an assault. Martha Goodman, a colored lady, accessory to a robbery, held to see the State. The remaining cases were mostly of a trivial character. The total amount of money collected was twenty-five dollars.

Just received, a large lot of spring overcoats and capes.
JOHNSTON & VANCE.

I. O. O. F.—The Odd Fellows in our city have added a new and interesting feature to their order. The Grand Lodge of Tennessee having granted a charter for a Rebekah Degree Lodge in this city, to be called "Ruth Lodge No. 1, Degree of Rebekah," the petitioners assembled in the Lodge room, accompanied by about thirty Brothers and their wives, on Wednesday evening, when the Lodge was instituted and organized by electing and installing the officers as follows: J. P. Prescott, N. G.; Mrs. J. M. Littlefield, V. G.; J. E. Russell, Secretary; H. D. Connell, Treasurer; Mrs. Eliza C. Prescott and Mrs. Marcus Jones, R. and L. S. to the N. G.; and Mrs. O. F. Prescott and Mrs. John Beamish, R. and L. S. to the V. G.; W. S. Bruce, W.; John Johnson, C.; John Beamish, I. G.; and Thomas Bacon, I. G. About forty members joined the new Lodge, so that it has begun under very favorable auspices. We have no doubt that this new feature of combining the influence of the ladies in the Order with that of the Brethren will add much to the beneficent effects of this popular society.

Just received, a large lot of spring overcoats and capes.
JOHNSTON & VANCE.

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.—Taken from the store of Tobin, Lynn, & Co., on the 19th instant, a black Russia leather valise, containing clothing and a number of valuable papers, among which was a bond of the city of Little Rock, Ark., number six, (6) for one thousand dollars, five (5) coupons attached, three of which are past due. The bond matures July 1, 1870. All persons are hereby warned not to trade for the same as payment has been stopped. The valise containing the above mentioned papers belongs to Colonel Jno. Robertson, and twenty-five dollars will be paid for the delivery of the same to
TOBIN, LYNN & CO.,
348 Main street.

Just received, a large lot of spring overcoats and capes.
JOHNSTON & VANCE.

The *Christian Advocate*, 22 Jefferson street, has been well sustained during the past year. The subscription has been reduced to $2 in clubs of ten; otherwise, $2 50. The list has been increasing very rapidly since January 1st. Fifty names were received this morning. Merchants who desire to advertise in the country contiguous to Memphis cannot find a better medium. 2t

Just received, a large lot of spring overcoats and capes.
JOHNSTON & VANCE.

Joe Vermeulen, Esq., champion of Illinois, can be found at Overton Hotel billiard-room every evening for a few days. He will play a match-game on Saturday evening, January 23d, 1869. 2t.

All kinds of dress goods marked down, at B. Lowenstein & Brothers'. tf

ARKANSAS.

Law Abiding Spirit of the Citizens of Crittenden County.

Meeting Last Monday and Public Pledges to Sustain the Law.

Probable Disbanding of a Portion of the Militia.

The Late Executions and Present State of Affairs.

The following has been furnished us for publication in accordance with a resolution contained therein:

At a meeting of a portion of the citizens of Crittenden county, Arkansas, at the house of Mr. Boatman, on Monday, the 18th day of January, A. D. 1869, the following proceedings were had:

The meeting being called to order, R. T. Redman was requested to state the objects of the meeting, who, in a few remarks, did so, and moved that Mr. Levi West be called to preside. Mr. West was then chosen as President, and R. T. Redman, Secretary.

On motion of B. L. Armstrong, a committee of five were appointed to draft and present a preamble and resolutions expressive of the feelings of this meeting.

The chairman appointed the following named gentlemen as said committee: Thos. Lamberson, B. L. Armstrong, R. C. Jones, John Fogleman and J. M. Jones. The committee, after retiring a short time, reported the following:

WHEREAS, His Excellency, Powell Clayton, Governor of Arkansas, has thought proper to declare martial law in the county of Crittenden, for the purpose of more effectually enforcing the laws of the State; and whereas, by order of the Governor, the county of Crittenden has been and is now occupied by the Arkansas State Guards; and whereas, the occupation by the State Guards aforesaid is very expensive, both to the State of Arkansas and county of Crittenden, and has a tendency to disturb all business within the county of Crittenden; now, therefore, we, the citizens of the county, do

Resolved, 1st. That we, the citizens of the county, whose names are here subscribed, do state upon honor that we have had nothing to do with the organization known as the Ku-Klux Klan, directly or indirectly, to our knowedge.

Resolved, 2d. That we deprecate the shooting and hanging of men without a trial by the proper authorities, and that we do solemnly pledge ourselves to the Governor of the State of Arkansas, that if he will move or cause to be moved from the county of Crittenden the Arkansas State Guards, to assist the sheriff of the county of Crittenden in enforcing the laws of the State, and in preserving good order in said county.

Resolved, 3d. That we pledge ourselves, in order to carry out the above resolutions, that we will sustain and defend each other against all unlawful opposition.

Which preamble and resolutions, after being read, were adopted by the meeting, without a dissenting voice.

After which the President requested the citizens to come forward and sign the same, when the following citizens did so, to-wit:

B. L. Armstrong,	A. H. Cochran,
Thos. Lamberson,	F. H. Barton,
John Fogleman,	Thos. H. Moorman,
J. M. Jones,	B. F. May,
R. C. Jones,	R. D. Boatman,
R. T. Redman,	Levi West,
D. C. Morgan,	W. A. Harden,
R. W. Hulbert,	James M. Rhea,
J. A. Bowen,	G. W. Woodard,
J. P. Sullivan,	Josh Cole,
A. Dernsh,	Amos Woodcock,
L. N. Fogleman,	F. C. Mannis,
R. B. Barton,	R. Compery,
George Clemson,	J. S. Holloway,
Jas. T. Land,	F. W. Johnson,
J. H. Lewis,	W. A. King,
W. W. Edwards,	J. P. Thompson,
W. H. Daniels,	J. B. Hughes,
J. P. Clapp,	W. L. Wright,
S. L. Wright,	W. F. Malloy,
Thos. A. Garrett,	L. M. Malloy,
F. T. Cochran,	A. B. Gatlin,
E. D. Brown,	J. B. Brown,
Tom Horan,	James Maloy,
B. Hughes,	Thomas Smith,
L. B. Morris,	M. J. Johnson.

On motion of R. C. Jones, the Secretary was requested to furnish His Excellency, the Governor of Arkansas, Colonel J. T. Watson, at Marion, and the Memphis and Little Rock papers, with a copy of the proceedings of this meeting, with a request to the papers that they publish the same.

On motion the meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the President.
LEVI WEST, President.
R. T. REDMAN, Secretary.

A report has prevailed in the city for a day or two, and is believed generally by Arkansians, that Governor Clayton has ordered the withdrawal of all the militia from Crittenden, Green and Mississippi counties except one hundred and fifty cavalry, to be retained under General Upham. The place of rendezvous is understood to be Jacksonport, where the militia will probably be mustered out of service.

The report that four negro militiamen were shot last Tuesday, at Marion, in pursuance of a court martial decree for outrages committed on several white ladies in the vicinity, is now credited.

The court martial which convicted the parties consisted of the following named officers: Lieutenant Colonel Mains, President; Lieutenant Haynes, Judge Advocate; Captain Taylor, Captain Osterwald, Lieutenant Campbell, Lieutenant Wendlard, Lieutenant Spears, Lieutenant Lee, Lieutenant Goff, and Lieutenant Nichols, colored. All of the prisoners, on being called upon to answer to the charges against them, plead guilty, with the exception of William Reese, who plead not guilty, but who was, during the examination of the case, proven guilty by the evidence of his own witness.

The names of the women who were outraged are as follows: Mrs. J. Reeves, Mrs. James Watson, Mrs. Calloway, Mrs. McGee and Miss Sweptson. The circumstances attending the revolting crimes have been given at different times in the AVALANCHE, and we have no inclination to repeat them.

The trial followed speedily after the enormities were committed, and was not attended by any unnecessary delay. The court voted unanimously for conviction of the four prisoners, and they were doomed Monday evening and escorted to the guard-house, where religious consolation was offered the brutes by some of their own race. Half an hour before the execution they were informed of their fate, and then the wretches rent the air with their piteous howls, such as can come only from cruel cowards.

Their fate was mild compared with their crimes, for no punishment that man could invent would erase one letter of the misery and ruin they wrought in those peaceful, virtuous households. Having no foolish sympathy, we express none, but do rejoice that the wretches were brought to expatiate their atrocities to the extent of their miserable lives. Two of them were only sixteen years of age; the others were older.

A few minutes previous to the execution, the prisoners were led out from the barricade a short distance, where their coffins were laid side by side, a few feet apart, and each tied to a stake driven in the ground at the end of the coffins, with their backs to the same. Forty men, all colored, and selected from every company, under command of Lieut. Gregory, colored, were detailed to shoot the criminals. They were drawn up in two ranks. At the command of the officer, the front rank leveled their guns at the men and fired, the fatal shots killing each of them instantly. A squad of men was then detailed to place the bodies in their coffins and bury them.

The affair was witnessed by the entire militia force, with the exception of several scouting parties.

These scouts are the very ones who do the mischief. They feel at liberty to help themselves to anything that comes in their way. But we hope that the executions will deter others from similar crimes, and feel that the officers deserve great credit from prompt action.

The particulars of the execution have reached us through various sources, but some Arkansians, Colonel Cross, for one, still doubt their correctness. No women have been allowed to leave Crittenden county, though a few have escaped. But a well known lady of this city who has nerve, coolness and discretion, has resolved to visit Marion to-day and try to obtain permission to bring away Mrs. McAlister, the lady whose husband was killed, with two other citizens, at Frenchman's Bayou, a few days ago. Mrs. McAlister was in Memphis two weeks ago full of life and happiness and returned to her home little dreaming of the terrible bereavement that would soon befall her. The lady going across the river in her behalf is a near relative and a true, brave friend, and we wish her a safe, successful journey and return.

The details of wrongs and oppression borne in silence and despair by many people in Arkansas, will, in all probability, never be known. Such news comes through the swamps and across dense forests and over deep rivers with marshy banks very slowly. Even affairs in Crittenden county, just across the river, are but imperfectly understood in Memphis. We have given from time to time such facts as reached us well authenticated, and our statements have been reliable and accurate. While Major Harney was a prisoner some members of the militia called at the house of a well known lady near Marion, and said: "We understood that you would give five thousand dollars for Major Harney's life?" She replied frankly, "Yes, I would give twenty thousand dollars to save his life; he is a gentleman who has not done any crime, and I would give anything to save his life." The next day Major Harney, with two others, was brutally murdered by the militia at Frenchman's bayou.

In one instance the militia hung up a young man seven times, to force him to make some confession. But he told them nothing—probaby knew nothing. Finally, when life was nearly extinct, he was turned loose.

Many Arkansas people are in this city. Eighty of them were registered the other night at one hotel, and hundreds of them are at private places. This is a time of year when farmers need to be at work, and when people usually are making arrangements for planting their crops. If Clayton will remove the militia, all will be peaceful and well. No people in the world are more peaceable than our Arkansas friends. Martial law has been proclaimed and enforced without cause or precedent. It was inexcusable from any standpoint and will forever appear so. The people could have organized themselves and swept the militia from the face of the earth, but rather than assume the appearance of evil or give their enemies any pretext for calumny they submitted, patiently hoping their good conduct and innocence would be a sufficient vindication, but, like the wolf that charged the lamb with stirring the stream, Clayton has raised a hell in all his dominions and then punished the good people for crimes committed by his own wicked agents, the untamed militia. Arkansas refugees in Memphis see but little to encourage them. While they are exhausting daily their limited resources, they see a prospect of a militia despotism on this side of the river. Every day gives promise of a proclamation from our dying Governor which shall involve Tennessee in the troubles which have injured Arkansas more than any year of the late war. Whether Tennesseeans will be as meek under the rod remains to be seen.

Just received, a large lot of spring overcoats and capes.
JOHNSTON & VANCE.

Marriage of a Leading Merchant.

In Florence, Alabama, on the 20th inst., by Rev. W. H. Mitchell, Mr. CHARLES J. PHILLIPS, of Memphis, and Miss E. E. ANDREWS, of Florence.

The attendants were Dr. R. W. Mitchell and Miss Flavia Phillips, and Capt. J. W. Sneed and Miss Bertha Jones. The happy bridegroom is one of the leading merchants of this city, and the fair bride one of the most beautiful flowers that bloomed in North Alabama. To be present at the nuptials, and witness the consummation of the happiness of their friend, a number of gentlemen accompanied him from this city, and saw the Gordian knot tied. The blissful event was perfected amid the congratulations of friends, and heartfelt wishes for the joy and welfare of the fortunate "couple" who were to make life's journey a rosy path to each other. As Brainard sweetly sang:

> "There were two clouds at morning,
> Tinged by the rising sun,
> And with the dawn they floated on
> And mingled into one."

We do not express our "good wishes" in hackneyed phrase, but take great pleasure in quoting from "Vivian Grey" which, with the novel reading world, has become rather obsolete, although very recently its author was the British Premier:

> "Congratulate 's a word so long,
> I scarce can weave it in my song,
> And fear, again, I must employ
> That ancient phrase, 'I wish you joy.'"

Gallantry and Beauty entwined in a garland of love, must make home an Eden of pure delight.

Just received, a large lot of spring overcoats and capes.
JOHNSTON & VANCE.

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND REFERENCES.—Dr. J. A. Clopton refers to every intelligent gentleman of the Gulf States—from the city of Richmond, Virginia, to San Antonia, Texas, as to his almost universal success in the treatment of *piles, fistula, fissures, strictures*, and other chronic diseases of the bowels. Many of the most distinguished gentlemen of the South have been his patients. He has operated in every city of any size in the South, and has the pleasure of referring to his old patients at every point of the compass. His old patient are his best friends, and take pleasure in sending their friends to him to be cured. One of the first gentlemen of the city called yesterday with a special friend of his and said to his friend that he had been perfectly relieved of a most painful disease of the bowels, and that he had consulted thirty physicians, and that Dr. Clopton was the only one that ever located the disease, and told him what was the matter. The most intelligent men of the city have been his patients, and kindly requested me to refer others afflicted to them. Dr. C. has a special call home and cannot possibly stay in the city longer than the last or latter part of the week. He does not mean to be understood that he has had five hundred thousand patients, but that at least as many friends of his *patients*. This will be Dr. Clopton's last visit to Memphis this year. tf

Kegs, of all sizes, and well-buckets manufactured by Wheeler, Pickens & Co., 330 Main street. Sold low to the trade. 2w

CLASSIFIED TRADE.—The enterprising firm of Wheeler, Pickens & Co. have established a wholesale and retail depot for every description of wood and willow-ware at 330 Main street, where the merchant can be supplied with a multitudinous variety of goods, not expressed by the term *wood and willowware*, at the same prices he would pay in Cincinnati or New York. In connection with their immense jobbing business, they have a retail department where one can find almost any article from a dusting broom to one of Payne's patent churns or a velocipede clothes washer.

Gentlemen's woolen undershirts and drawers, at less than cost, at B. Lowenstein & Bro.'s. tf

STEAM DYERS AND CLEANERS.—The old house of Thomas H. Hunt & Co., steam dyers, cleaners and repairers, 246 Second street, is doing a fine business, and gives prompt attention to all orders for cleaning, dyeing or repairing ladies' and gentlemen's apparel, window curtains, sofa covers, etc. Old garments cleaned, repaired and rendered good as new, at low prices, and satisfaction given in all cases. The expenditure of a dollar or two will save clothing that would otherwise be thrown away. Those interested should take notice. Under our new system of cleaning, the original luster and shape is preserved. tf

Silks marked down, at B. Lowenstein & Bro.'s. tf

NEW MEMPHIS THEATER.—The *Pearl of Savoy* was again acted last night, and we can but repeat what we have said before of the performance. The audience was critical, elegant and refined. The house was full and all were delighted with the *Pearl* and with every character. To-night Miss Maggie Mitchell takes a benefit, and the house will probably be the most brilliant of the season.

THE SCHOOL FUND.

Queer Developments in the Rutter Case.

[From the Nashville Banner, 20th.]

The more the Rutter case is stirred up the worse it appears. In the House yesterday, as will be seen from our report of the proceedings, Mr. Taylor, of Carter, and Johnson, Chairman of the Special Committee appointed some time ago to ascertain what has become of the missing School Fund, reported that a summons to appear before the committee had been treated with contempt by Rutter, and requested in the name of the committee, that the Speaker issue his warrant for Rutter's immediate arrest.

While on the floor, Mr. Taylor stated that some time last week Captain Frank Hyberger, Sergeant-at-Arms in the House, had been sent by the committee to Memphis to serve upon Rutter a summons to appear before the committee as a witness, but that Rutter *was warned per telegraph by a member of the House* as to that officer's prospective arrival, and had made himself so exceedingly scarce that Captain Hyberger did not succeed in hunting him down for two days, and then only by assistance of a friend, upon whom he accidentally stumbled. But even although the summons had been served in due form, Rutter had nevertheless failed, up to the present time, to comply therewith.

The allusion to the member who had posted Rutter with regard to the mission of Sergeant-at-Arms, brought out Mr. Ryder, one of the members from Shelby, who stated in most emphatic terms that if reference was thus made to him the statement was grossly false in every particular.

Here followed a rather warm little discussion as to who *was* the member in question, but his name did not, after all the fuss made about his treachery, leak out.

A resolution was finally passed directing the Speaker to issue his warrant to Captain Hyberger for Rutter's immediate arrest. The Sergeant-at-Arms is doubtless by this time again *en route* for Memphis.

Rutter's fix is certainly an awkward one. While under indictment for, as is charged, having embezzled the School Fund, he is, nevertheless, expected by the House to criminate himself before a committee having the same delicate matter under investigation.

The Courts.

CRIMINAL COURT—*Wm. Hunter, Judge.* This court was engaged all day yesterday in hearing motions for new trials and arrest of judgment. To-day the Grand Jury will be discharged, after which there will be a general jail delivery of all persons against whom judgments have not been found.

The court will then adjourn to court in course.

MUNICIPAL COURT — *G. W. Waldran, Judge.*—This court did not convene yesterday, as announced. The Judge still being sick, nothing will be done in this court until Saturday morning. If court convenes on that day, the motion docket will be called, and motions entered thereon heard and determined.

SHELBY CIRCUIT COURT—*Geo. W. Reeves, Judge, etc.*—Will convene on Monday morning, January 25th.

The Grand Jury will be impanneled and charged, and the civil docket will be taken up and called through, affording an opportunity to plaintiffs to take judgment where no meritorious defense appears upon the papers. And all appeals will be dismissed unless the appellant appears by attorney within the first three days of the term.

The State docket will be taken up on the second Monday of the term and disposed of before returning to the civil docket. The first, third, fifth and seventh Thursdays will be motion days. The court will hear brief motions on any morning, upon the call of the roll of attorneys.

CHANCERY COURT.—*William M. Smith, Chancellor.*—The trial of the case of Shaw vs. Carlisle was resumed yesterday, and engaged the attention of the court during the entire day, pending the trial of which the court adjourned until this morning, when the same case will be again taken up and concluded in a short time; after which, the day being motion day, the roll of attorneys will be called, commencing at letter Y.

The Clerk and Master will take an account to-day in the case of Mosby et al. vs. Barbiere et al.

RIVER NEWS.

DAILY AVALANCHE OFFICE,
FRIDAY, Jan. 22, 1869.

WEATHER—BUSINESS—RIVERS.

Yesterday was another beautiful day, but towards evening it had some appearance of rain. The river rose more rapidly yesterday. The swell amounted to eleven inches in twenty-four hours, the river now being within six feet of high water mark. We look upon the present rise as a God-send to our people. It is estimated that the amount of water which flows towards the Gulf every year is very nearly the same. If this is true we need entertain no fear of the June rise being a formidable one, and there cannot possibly be an overflow. The Arkansas is falling rapidly from Pine Bluff up, but below there it is swelling slowly. White river is falling. The latest news from above will be found in our telegraphic columns.

ARRIVALS.

Steamer Mary E. Forsyth, St. Louis.
" Mississippi, Cairo.
" Mary Houston, Louisville.
" Coosa, Evansville.
" Ben. Campbell, Osceola.
" Linton, St. Francis river.
" Hesper, St. Francis river.

DEPARTURES.

Steamer Commonwealth, St. Louis.
" Virginia, St. Louis.
" Argonaut, Louisville.
" T. H. Allen, Arkansas river.
" Mississippi, New Orleans.
" Mary Houston, New Orleans.
" Mary E. Forsyth, Vicksburg.

IN PORT.

G. W. Cheek, Ben. Campbell, Hesper, Silver Moon, Linton, Mollie Hambleton, Coosa.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Luminary will pass up to-day at ten a.m. for Cairo and St. Louis. Lee Finney is clerk.

The Mollie Hambleton, Captain Henry Hampton, with Mr. P. Paul in the office, leaves to-morrow for Gayoso Landing and all way points.

The W. A. Caldwell came in last night with two hundred bales of cotton from the Arkansas. Captain Rube Haynes will back her out to-morrow evening for Pine Bluff and Little Rock. She is the United States mail packet. Jack Chambers and Bob Shields are her popular and gentlemanly secretaries.

The Thompson Dean, Captain Pepper, will pass down this evening for New Orleans.

The Belle Memphis, Captain Crane, will be in port to leave to-morrow for Cairo and St. Louis.

The gay Natoma leaves for Friar's Point (where the *Coahomian* liveth) to-day at her usual hour. She is neat, well furnished, and has a bully crew. Her clerks are Billy Fields, Sterling Whitehead and Jim Saulsbury.

Captain George W. Duval, Local Inspector, was buried yesterday. His remains were followed to the grave by a large concourse of friends.

The towboat Alps went above after her tow, which she left to come here for repairs.

The Argonaut got away for Louisville with 200 bales of cotton.

The Mississippi passed down yesterday. She had a good trip and added a few people here.

The Mary E. Forsyth passed down yesterday for Vicksburg, on her first trip in the St. Louis and Vicksburg line. She had an excellent trip.

The St. Louis and Vicksburg line will consist of the Mary E. Forsyth, Rubicon, Luminary and Julia.

The Memphis and St. Louis Packet company will run the Belle Memphis, Marble City and Belle St. Louis to this port.

The City of Alton and City of Cairo will run to New Orleans, or to the mouth of Red river; it is not decided which.

Rumor says that the St. Louis wharfboat will be removed from this point to Vicksburg.

Captain Ad. Storm returned yesterday from St. Louis. It is probable that he will command one of the St. Louis and Vicksburg packets.

The Henry Ames passed up last evening with 600 tons of freight.

The United States mail packet Liberty, Captain J. B. Davis, will be in port to-day and leave to-morrow for Duvall's Bluff, Augusta, Jacksonport, and all way-points on White river, connecting with the Little Rock train, and with the Fairy Queen for Little Red, Black, and Upper White river. Jimmy Thompson and Charley Sharpe are clerks.

The Coosa, Captain Brown, with P. H. Terry in the office, leaves this evening for Cairo and Evansville. She goes promptly, and is a good packet.

The Hesper, Captain Morris, gets away to-morrow for Wittsburg, and points intermediate on St. Francis river. She is now in port. Tip Fields is clerk.

The Linton, Captain Lee Ware, will back out to-morrow for all points on St. Francis river.

The Ben Campbell, Captain Weller, will get away this evening for Osceola and intermediate points on the Mississippi. Jim Hall is her chief clerk.

The Bermuda, Captain Claycomb, leaves on Saturday for Pine Bluff and points on the Arkansas.

Captain Morris will back out the Geo. W. Cheek to-day for Osceola. She is becoming very popular in the trade. Frank Gonterman is clerk.

Ladies' underwear, at great reduced prices, at B. Lowenstein & Bro.'s. tf

Hominy, grits and beans, at Finnie & Buckham's cash store. 3t

Fresh shad received daily by express at VICTOR D. FUCH'S,
1w 41 Jefferson street.

Cloaks and shawls, at less than cost, at B. Lowenstein & Bro.'s. tf

Go to Scheibler & Co.'s for cheap leather and shoe findings. Highest price paid for hides, skins, etc. 1m

Attend the great reduction sale, at B. Lowenstein & Bro.'s. tf

Dolbear's Commercial College, 230 Main street, open the entire year, day and night. New pupils received daily. 1m

Attend the great reduction sale, at B. Lowenstine & Bro.'s. tf

MINCE MEAT AND SWEET CIDER.—A fresh lot of that nice mince meat just received. [3t] FINNIE & BUCKHAM.

Attend the great reduction sale, at B. Lowenstein & Brothers'. tf

TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.—Just received, one thousand overcoats, from six to ten dollars each, at Walker Bros. & Co, 229 Main street, Clay Building. tf

Ladies', misses' and children's wool hose, at cost price, at B. Lowenstein & Bro.'s. tf

GUANO! GUANO!—Peruvian, Phœnix, and manipulated, at
WHITE, KERR & ROOTES,
5t 394 Main street

Gentlemen's woolen undershirts and drawers, at less than cost, at B. Lowenstein & Bro.'s. tf

I have just received a fine lot of horses, shipped from Cincinnati by steamer Silver Moon, which I offer at low figures to close out consignment *instanter.*
W. M. BROOKS,
2t Proprietor Bluff City Stock Yard.

White and grey blankets, at greatly reduced prices, at B. Lowenstein & Brothers'. tf

TAX-PAYERS, NOTICE!
TAX-PAYERS, NOTICE! !
City, school and police scrip and county warrants, in sums to suit tax-payers, can be obtained at the lowest rates at the Memphis City Savings Bank, corner of Jefferson and Front streets. tf

Ladies' and misses' boulevard and balmoral skirts, at less than cost, at B. Lowenstein & Bro.'s. tf

WM. WASSON, DENTIST, after an absence for some time, has again returned to the city, and now offers his professional services to acquaintances and the public generally. Office with his brother, J. B. Wasson, dentist, No. 318 Main street, Memphis, Tennessee. tf

TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.—The Worsham House is now fitted up with modern improvements; and its proprietors, thankful for past patronage, respectfully solicit a continuance of the same. Board and room, $3 per day; day board, $30 per month. tf

Apple butter, tomatoes, peaches and tomato catsup, all fresh in cans, manufactured in Shelby county, can be had by the quart or gallon, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. Francis Whitaker hams sold by the slice, also plain hams and breakfast bacon, at E. H. Flynn's, No. 50 Beale street, between Main and Second. 2w

WANTED—City and country people to know that we are offering our splendid stock of boots, shoes and hats at retail—at less than wholesale prices. Satisfy yourselves by looking.
J. T. HANDLAN & Co.,
No. 279 Main street.

Goods not exactly in style, less than cost. 1m

Thompsonian Treatment of Woman Suffrage.

The Rev. J. P. Thompson, D. D., of New York, has contributed to the *New Englander* an able paper, entitled "How to Build a Nation." Among other elements of free nationality the suffrage question is naturally discussed. Dr. Thompson has a very high opinion of women, but thinks that if they were allowed to vote the men would be degraded, and they could no longer view the fair sex with sentiments of delicacy, honor and loyalty, if the ballot was extended. Women must choose between political emancipation and the consideration which she now receives. On another point connected with the same subject, Dr. Thompson says:

It is assumed that women will bring to the polls a soothing element and improve the moral results of elections. On the contrary, her greater intensity of feeling for persons would bring a keener acrimony into our political campaigns. We cannot forget how the women of the South incited the rebellion and inflamed its hatred and atrocity; nor that woman produced the worst monstrosities of the French revolution; nor can we shut our eyes to the fact that in great cities the *Bridgets* would roll up the majorities of the demagogues, and that Washington would have its Maintenons and Pompadours to add their intrigues to its political corruptions. The history of church elections, in which Abbesses had a voice, is a warning here. But the calamity to be shunned is that men, ceasing to respect and honor women in their prerogative of influence, shall fear or court them as an element of numerical power—for when the spirit of chivalry, with its generous loyalty to sex is gone, the glory of the republic will be extinguished forever.

Nancy Johnson, the proprietress of the Savannah House, in Columbus, Georgia, which is described as "a handsome two-story wooden building, painted white, with green blinds—a cyprian hotel for the public, somewhat removed from the common bawdy-house," had an altercation last Saturday night with a party of five or six men, who obtained admission to her house, but found all the inmates retired for the night except Nancy herself. The woman became incensed at their conduct, and ordered them to leave. As they went out she slammed the door in their faces, and a moment after one of them fired a pistol ball through the door, striking Nancy in the breast. She died in less than forty-eight hours, after willing her property, worth about $5,000, to here equally depraved daughter, in Atlanta. Only one arrest, on suspicion, has been made.

REMARKABLE ESCAPE.—A curious incident occurred on Saturday afternoon, near the depot of the Knoxville and Kentucky Railroad. An engine was proceeding along the track at good speed, when the engineer suddenly discovered a man walking along the track. The man did not appear to heed the whistle of warning, and before the engine could be reversed, he was struck by the cow-catcher and knocked about twelve to fifteen feet in the air, alighting in his fall upon the bumper beam in front of the engine. Strange to say, the only injury he received was a fracture of one of the small bones of the left ankle. His mysterious conduct was fully explained when it was discovered that he was deaf and dumb, being one of the pupils of the School for the Deaf and Dumb.—*Knoxville Herald*, 19.

A saloon keeper at Stratford, Connecticut, has found a petroleum well in his cellar, and refuses forty thousand dollars for it.

ANOTHER NASHVILLE CAVE.

The Remains of Cities and Peoples that Flourished a Hundred Centuries Ago Brought to Light.

[From the Press and Times, 20th.]

Two days ago an adventurous student entered the cave which is known to run under our city, in West Nashville, near the residence of Mr. Hines, on Knowles street; and having traveled in a southerly direction for over a mile, until he found himself somewhere under the hill on which Fort Negley stood, he commenced a rigid exploration of the interior of the cavern as he returned. He found earthen vases in profusion, some of them capacious enough to hold a barrel of water, and of undoubted Eastern style of construction. He also found a stone coffin or sarcophagus, nine feet long on the outside and seven feet on the inside. It was laid up on a natural ledge of rock, and bore certain characters on the side of it, which he was unable to decipher. Within was nothing but a small sprinkling of dust and about half an inch of pasty mud. He also found regular steel knives, with very long handles of some sort of composite material, which he assures us is pottery. On these the graven characters are yet quite legible. He brought forth from this grave of centuries several specimens of his discoveries, which are no less curious than wonderful. He is making preparations for a series of explorations, which he intends to extend over several weeks. They will be undertaken with a view of writing an exhaustive and correct account of all the archælogical remains which are to be found around this city.

BROWNLOW ON FLETCHER.

His Royal Highness Overhauls the Contumacious Secretary.

Secretary Fletcher's recent letter on the suffrage question has evoked several yards of abuse, through the Knoxville *Whig*, from the Governor. We subjoin a sample:

Mr. Fletcher was poor and in exile. Mr. Brownlow procured his recall and accession to the Secretaryship. He came, on borrowed funds from his exile, to the position which has yielded him wealth and honor. No sooner is he firm in his seat than he attempts to strike down the hand that had lifted him from obscurity to eminence and from utter penury to opulence. He may talk of independence and of manliness; he may urge that gratitude did not require the sacrifice of principle and right. But such a subterfuge will not avail him here. The public will fail to see, in the objections Mr. Fletcher urges against the party or the Governor, anything so dark and perfidious as the base, black ingratitude of him, who, after all this, would pursue, and strike at, his life-long friend and benefactor.

Mr. Fletcher's ingratitude, however, were it darker than it is, is no justification of any vices in the Governor's administration. It is not presented for that purpose. His administration needs no apology, requires no vindication. It has received the proudest of commendation—the indorsement of a popular majority of loyal Tennesseeans of fifty-two thousand—the indorsement of the State Convention and of the Legislature, and that, also, of the late election, which would have exceeded the majority of 1867 but for the murderous violence and lawlessness of those for whose enfranchisement the Secretary so beseechingly pleads.

At the risk of seeming impertinent, we make bold to put a few questions to the Secretary. Did he, or did he not, write a letter to a certain distinguished Congressman, doubting General Grant's fitness for the office to which he is elected? Did he in that, or any other way, propose to that, or any other gentleman, to get up a *white man's* party and put down the *niggers and the carpet-baggers?* Did he publicly state, in Bradley county, last fall, that he thought as much of a man who had lost a limb in the Confederate army as of one who had lost a limb in the Federal army? that both thought they were doing right? Did he go so far as to say, at the same time and place, that he felt more concern about his sows and pigs than he did for the election of Ulysses S. Grant? Will he answer whether he stated to Mr. S. Bovell, the editor of the Jonesboro' *Flag*, that *carpet-baggers and niggers* could not run this State much longer? When these questions are disposed of there may be others to ask.

In the meantime, take the Secretary's own letter, and looking no further than its plain language, what must be thought of the consistency of one who could employ it and yet claim to be in and of the party whereof he writes? He assails the political, financial, military and general administration of the party, and especially its course as to ex-rebels, in unstinted manner, and yet claims to be of it and in sympathy with it. What strange inconsistency! The statements and admissions of the Secretary compel the conclusion that he would have the State government in the hands of the rebels if he could; that this is the purpose at which he is aiming. He says "half the people and two-thirds of the tax-payers are publicly degraded by law;" that is, they are without the franchise, which he argues they should have. He says, had we been more lenient towards them, "thousands of them would join our party to-day." But these "thousands" added to our party would not, by his own showing, make our party that of the majority. Therefore he is pleading to have the State turned over to rebels, ex-rebels, he calls them, and he is "uncomfortable" because it is not done.

His course and his letter convict the Secretary of inconsistency, of infidelity to party obligations, gross faithlessness to friends, of utter insensibility to the claims of gratitude, of reckless disregard of truth, and of a false, sickly, sentimental sympathy for rebels.

We have written this with no pleasure, but with great pain. Our only aim has been truth and justice, let results be what they may and fall where they may. If in this examination and exposure of the fallacies, not to say falsehoods, of this singular letter, we have seemed severe, the apology is,

> "His offense is rank,
> It smells to Heaven."

We warn Republicans against this professed friend, but really earnest enemy of the Republican party.

MILITIA.

Text of Gov. Brownlow's Proclamation Calling out the Militia.

The Knoxville *Whig* of the 20th contains the following

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

WHEREAS, There exists, in the Middle and West divisions of this State, lawless bands of desperadoes, who are setting at defiance civil law, and who, by threats and acts of violence, are forcing many of our citizens to leave their homes; and

WHEREAS, In certain localities, in those divisions of the State named, it is entirely impossible for the civil officers of the State to enforce the laws thereof; and

WHEREAS, Those masked villains, called Ku-Klux, are taking prisoners from the county jails and hanging them without due form of trial, and are entering railroad trains and abducting thence passengers pursuing their legitimate business, and notifying conductors, of Northern birth, that they must leave the State, forthwith; thus having driven four conductors from one road; and

WHEREAS, Certain ambitious, disappointed and bad men have been engaged for the last two or three years in making incendiary speeches, advising the overthrow of the State Government, and thereby infusing an insurrectionary spirit into the deluded wretches who are thus breaking the laws and destroying the quiet and welfare of the State; and

WHEREAS, The leading rebel newspapers of this State have encouraged this state of things—first, by denying the existence of the Klan—secondly, by ridiculing their atrocious acts, and further, by failing to condemn and denounce their outrages, showing thereby that at heart they approve their conduct; and

WHEREAS, The Legislature, now in session, has so amended the Militia Law of Tennessee, as to remove the restrictions which heretofore crippled it, giving the Governer full authority to meet such outrages with sufficient force.

Now, therefore, I, Wm. G. Brownlow, Governor of Tennessee, do call upon all good and loyal citizens to enter the ranks of the State Guards and be mustered into service, and assist in putting down these lawless combinations and proceedings, and bringing the offenders to justice, so aiding to preserve the peace of this Commonwealth.

Those enrolling under this call will be subject to the rules and regulations, as to rank, pay, etc., governing the United States military. Those enrolling in East Tennessee will be furnished with transportation to Nashville, where they will be armed, equipped and distributed, under command of General Joseph A. Cooper. Companies heretofore organized will be preferred.

This proclamation will, in due time, be followed by another, designating the counties over which I shall declare martial law, the effect of which will be to set aside civil law, and turn offenders over to the military, who will try them, and, upon their conviction, dispose of them in a summary manner.

These outrages have long been borne with, in the hope that they would be abated by the public sentiment of the respective communities concerned. Forbearance has now ceased to be a virtue. The Executive is not to be brow-beaten, cajoled nor terrified out of the discharge of the duties demanded by existing exigencies.

All citizens who may not enroll under this call, are hereby requested and enjoined to use their utmost endeavors in conjunction with the State Guards, and otherwise, to restore and preserve the peace and dignity of this commonwealth, and all citizens are also hereby warned against harboring those masked marauders called Ku-Klux Klans, or giving them aid and countenance.

The Governor is determined to make the State Guards sufficiently numerous and effective, and to continue them in the field sufficiently long until Middle and West Tennessee are as orderly and secure, as, happily, East Tennessee is to-day.

Papers in the State, authorized by law to do the public printing, are requested to copy this Proclamation three times.

In testimony whereof I have signed the foregoing, and affixed the Great Seal of the State, this twentieth day of January, A. D. 1869.

[SEAL.] WILLIAM G. BROWNLOW.

RACE BETWEEN A STREET CAR AND A VELOCIPEDE.—A day or two since a certain gentleman in Chicago, who had been practicing for some time on the sidewalks at vespertinal hours, came out upon Indiana avenue, and throwing down the gauntlet of defiance, dared a street car driver to race with him to Thirty-first street, the terminus of the track. The challenge was gallantly accepted by the car driver, although the latter had several lady passengers on board. The race began auspiciously, the horses being driven at a furious pace. The velocipede soon gained upon its competitor, and bade fair to distance it, when an unlucky crack in the sidewalk received the fore-wheel, leaving the other, in obedience to the law of its momentum, to turn a summersault, throwing the rider into the gutter. The car won the race on a "foul."

We should feel sorry for a velocipede that couldn't beat a Memphis street car.

Steamboats.

FOR ST. LOUIS.

Regular Memphis and St. Louis Packet.
For Hickman, Columbus, Cairo and St. Louis.
Connecting at St. Louis with all the Railroad and Steamboat Lines for the East, West and North.

BELLE MEMPHIS..........Crane, master
This fine passenger packet leaves SATURDAY, Jan. 23, at 4 p.m.
ja22 FLEM. CALVERT, Sup't.

Regular St. Louis, Memphis and Vicksburg Packet.
For Columbus, Cairo and St. Louis.
LUMINARY..........Riley, master
This splendid passenger steamer will leave for the above THIS DAY, Jan. 22, at 10 a.m.
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent,
ja22 No. 7½ Madison street.

FOR EVANSVILLE.

Regular Memphis and Evansville Packet.
For Cairo and Evansville.
COOSA..........Brown, master
This splendid steamer leaves THIS DAY, Jan. 22, at 5 p.m.
RICHARD W. LIGHTBURNE, Agent,
ja22 308 Front street.

FOR CINCINNATI.

Memphis and Cincinnati Packet Company.
For Cairo, Louisville and Cincinnati.
SILVER MOON..........Mirrielees, master
This fine passenger packet leaves SATURDAY, Jan. 23, at 5 p.m.
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent,
ja21 7½ Madison street.

FOR FRIAR'S POINT.

Regular Memphis and Friar's Point Packet.
For Helena, Friar's Point, and all Way Landings.
NATOMA..........Lee, master
This elegant steamer will leave FRIDAY, Jan. 22, at 5 p.m.
ELLIOTT & MILLER, Agents,
ja21 No. 2 Promenade street.

FOR ARKANSAS RIVER.

Regular Memphis and Arkansas River Packet.
United States Mail.
For Helena, Napoleon, Pine Bluff, Dardanelle, Van Buren, Fort Smith and all Landings on the Arkansas River.
W. A. CALDWELL..........Haines, master
This elegant steamer will leave SATURDAY, Jan. 23, at 5 p.m.
T. A. KENDIG, Agent,
ja22 304 Front street, Mosby Block.

FOR PINE BLUFF.

Regular Pine Bluff Packet.
Connects at Pine Bluff with steamer Hamilton for Little Rock and Dardanelle.
BERMUDA..........John Claycomb, master
Jim Roland, clerk.
This fine passenger packet will leave as above on SATURDAY, Jan. 23, at 5 p.m.
VINSON & DONAHUE, Agents,
ja22 284 Front street.

FOR WHITE RIVER.

Memphis and White River United States Mail Packet Company.
For Helena, Duvall's Bluff, Little Rock, Augusta, Des Arc, Jacksonport and Way Landings.
LIBERTY NO. 2..........Davis, master
This fine passenger packet leaves SATURDAY, January 23, at 5 p.m., on arrival of trains.
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent,
ja22 7½ Madison street.

Memphis and White River United States Mail Packet Company.
For Helena, Duvall's Bluff, Little Rock, Augusta, Des Arc, Jacksonport and Way Landings.
LIBERTY NO. 2..........Davis, master
This fine passenger packet leaves SATURDAY, Jan. 23, at 5 p.m., on arrival of trains.
For freight and passage apply on board or to
LEVY & SHARPE, Agents,
ja21 290 Front street.

FOR NEW ORLEANS.

Regular Memphis and New Orleans Packet.
For Vicksburg, Natchez and New Orleans
THOMPSON DEAN..........Pepper, master
This elegant steamer will leave THIS DAY, Jan. 22, at 5 p.m.
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent,
ja22 7½ Madison street.

FOR ST. FRANCIS RIVER.

Regular Saturday St. Francis River Packet.
For Helena, Madison, Marianna, Wittsburg, and all Way Landings.
HESPER..........Morris, master
This fine passenger steamer leaves THIS DAY, Jan. 22, at 5 p.m.
ELLIOTT & MILLER, Agents,
ja22 No. 2 Promenade street.

Memphis and St. Francis River Tuesday Packet—For Helena, Wittsburg and St. Francis River.

The new and elegant Sidewheel Passenger Packet

ST. FRANCIS,

Captain T. R. BOWMAN; SAM. C. PAINE, Clerk.

WILL leave Memphis on her first trip TUESDAY, November 24th, for Helena and St. Francis river, and every Tuesday thereafter.
For freight and passage apply on board or to
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent,
nov19 7½ Madison street.

FOR MOUND CITY.

Regular Memphis and Mound City Packet.
LADY WITHAUP..........Beers, master
This elegant passenger steamer leaves for Mound City, at 8 a.m., 12 m. and 3 p.m. Leaves Mound City at 10 a.m. and 2 and 5 p.m. ja19

GREAT REDUCTION!

SWEEPING REDUCTION!

DRY GOODS MARKED DOWN

—AT—

B. LOWENSTEIN & BROS.

As we are about to make a Change in our Business, and therefore being compelled to

FURTHER REDUCE OUR STOCK

We would respectfully inform our patrons and the public generally that

AFTER MONDAY, JANUARY 4

OUR ENTIRE LARGE STOCK OF

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS

WILL BE SOLD

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

Those in quest of Cheap Bargains would do well to give us an early call.

B. LOWENSTEIN & BROS.
ja12 242 Main Street, Corner of Jefferson.

GLOBE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK.

PLINY FREEMAN, President. LORING ANDREWS, Vice-President.
J. A. HARDENBERGH, 2d Vice-President. H. C. FREEMAN, Secretary.

CASH CAPITAL, $2,000,000 00

Income for 1867, $809,970. Losses Paid, $216,000.

Dividend paid to Policy Holders, $197,000; Amount Insured, 28,655,179.

All Policies Non-forfeiting. Dividends Paid Annually in Cash. No restriction as to travel.

NEW FEATURE.—Policies issued by this Company are registered at Albany, and secured by a special deposit, giving to each policy holder the guarantee of the State of New York.

MEMPHIS BOARD OF REFERENCE.

Newton Ford & Co.; Stanley, King & Smith; Terry & Mitchell; William H. Cherry, President Merchants' National Bank; John Donovan, President Citizens' Union Bank; Samuel P. Walker; A. E. Frankland, John H. Bowen, Rev. Richard Hines, G. H. Judah, Honorable Thomas R. Smith, Marland L. Perkins, R. L. McGee, F. H. Davis, Levi Joy.

AGENTS WANTED.—Enterprising men of good character can secure Agencies in this district by applying promptly for same at the office, No. 1 Madison street, Memphis.

Southwestern Branch Office, No. 17 Madison Street, Memphis.
H. T. TOMLINSON & CO., Managers.

Steamboats.

Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company.

THE elegant Passenger Packet THOMAS H. ALLEN, built expressly for this Company, has now taken her place in the Line, and hereafter the following boats will leave Memphis as heretofore MONDAYS and THURSDAYS at five o'clock p.m., and returning, leave Little Rock Mondays and Fridays at ten o'clock a.m.

THOMAS H. ALLEN,
REESE PRITCHARD..........Master

W. A. CALDWELL,
R. S. HAINES..........Master

OZARK.
H. BLASDEL..........Master

Connecting at LITTLE ROCK with the Company's New and Light-draught Packets to FORT SMITH. Close connections both ways.

AMERICAN..........John W. Williams, master
VAN BUREN..........James Bowlin, master
FORT SMITH..........Jos. Bennett, master

All of the above boats were built expressly for the TRADE and are particularly well adapted to it. Passengers and Freight will be put through by this Line to all points on the Arkansas river without detention and at reasonable rates.

All persons shipping freight from any point north or east of Memphis should have their goods consigned to Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company, (at Memphis.) Merchandise shipped from New Orleans should be consigned to Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company, Napoleon, Arkansas.

Freight received at any time at the Company's office.

JOHN D. ADAMS, President.
T. A. KENDIG, Agent.
dec25 Office 304 Front street, Mosby Block.

OLD RELIABLE

MEMPHIS AND WHITE RIVER

U. S. MAIL

PACKET COMPANY

Semi - Weekly Line.

The Splendid Side-wheel Steamers

Liberty No. 2 and Mayflower

WILL form a Semi-weekly Line between Memphis and White River, leaving Memphis every TUESDAY and SATURDAY at five o'clock p.m., connecting at Duvall's Bluff with trains of the Little Rock Railroad for Little Rock and Hot Springs. Returning, will leave Jacksonport every Tuesday and Friday at eight a.m., and Duvall's Bluff every Wednesday and Saturday at 12 m.

The LIBERTY NO. 2 and MAYFLOWER will make close connection at the mouth of White river with the steamer GUIDON for Pine Bluff. Fare to Pine Bluff, $12. Freight 50c. per 100 lbs.

The steamers ECONOMIST and HAMILTON will run between Little Rock and Fort Smith in connection with this line and the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad.

Through receipts given for freight to all points between Little Rock and Fort Smith.

Insurance one-half per cent. less by this route than any other.

JOHN B. DAVIS, Superintendent.
LEVY & SHARPE, Agents, 290 Front street.
oct29

Memphis and New Orleans Wednesday Packets.

MAGENTA.

J. FRANK HICKS..........Captain
JOHN SULLIVAN..........Clerk,

MISSISSIPPI,

NAT. S. GREEN..........Captain
S. COOK CREIGHTON..........Clerk

ONE of these fine packets will leave Memphis for New Orleans every WEDNESDAY, commencing on September 16, and every Wednesday thereafter throughout the season.

Their Cotton capacity is unsurpassed, while in all things necessary to make up splendid passenger packets, they are unequaled upon the river.

MARTIN WALT & CO., Agents,
272 Front street.
LEVY & SHARPE, Agents,
290 Front street.
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent,
nov1 7½ Madison street.

THROUGH

BILLS OF LADING TO LIVERPOOL.

THE A 1 British steamship OLINDA, Captain Lang, will leave New Orleans for the above port on the 28th instant.

For freight or passage apply to
ASHBRIDGE, SMITH & CO.,
21 Carondolet street, New Orleans.
Or to EDWARD WARBURG,
dec30 Over First National Bank, Memphis.

Steamboats.

FOR OSCEOLA.

Regular Memphis and Osceola Packet.
For Randolph, Osceola and Way Landings.
GEORGE W. CHEEK..........Malone, master
This light-draught steamer leaves THIS DAY, Jan. 22, at 5 p.m.
VINSON & DONAHUE, Agents,
ja22 284 Front street.

For Randolph, Osceola, Hale's Point and Gayoso Landing.
MOLLIE HAMBLETON..Hampton, master
This elegant steamer will leave Memphis as above, making all way landings, EVERY TUESDAY AND SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock p.m.
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent,
ja21 Star Wharfboat, foot of Monroe street.

HOTELS.

PEABODY HOTEL,

MEMPHIS, TENN.,

Corner of Main and Monroe Streets

WITHIN the heart of the business portion of the city.

Convenient to the Railroad Offices, Depots, Steamboat Landings, Postoffice and Theaters.

We respectfully solicit public patronage.

D. COCKRELL & SONS,

PROPRIETORS.
ja17-3dp

J. B. PHILLIPS, Clerk. J. D. WAGGONER, Clerk.

BIRTIE HOUSE,

COURT SQUARE,

Brownsville, - - - - Tennessee.

THIS elegant, new, and splendidly furnished Hotel is now open for the reception of guests. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

W. W. WAGGONER,
ja16 Proprietor.

HARDWARE, &C.

TO MERCHANTS

AND

PLANTERS.

BUY YOUR

Plows, Hoes, Chains,
Hames, Collars, Axes,

AND EVERY KIND OF

Hardware and Iron,

FROM

ALLISON BROTHERS,

270 Front Street,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

ja12

BUTTER.

ONE POUND OF BUTTER MADE FROM ONE PINT OF MILK—$25 00 profit made by investing one dollar for a bottle of the EXTRACT OF BUTTER PLANT, which will produce 50 pounds of Prime Fresh Butter. Agents wanted everywhere. State, county and city rights for sale. A sample package of the Extract, with full directions for making Fifty Pounds of Butter, will be sent to any address on the receipt of one dollar. The public are cautioned against worthless imitations offered as "Butter Powders," "Compounds," etc., as the Extract of Butter Plant is prepared only by the ECONOMY BUTTER COMPANY, office 113 Liberty street; Factory, 28 Greenwich street, New York City. N. B.—By the use of the Butter Plant a fair and excellent table butter is made at a cost of sixteen cents per pound. ja20

DAILY AVALANCHE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Through Mail (daily)	12:45 p.m.	12:30 p.m.
Through Express (daily, except Saturday)	11:10 p.m.	9:00 p.m.
Corinth Accommodation, (daily, except Sunday)		5:05 a.m.
Grand Junction and Somerville Accom'dat'n (daily, except Sunday)	8:45 a.m.	4:15 p.m.

Railroad time twenty minutes faster than city time. Ticket offices, 273 Main street and at the depot.

Through Express does not leave Saturday or arrive Sunday.

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Day Express	3:00 p.m.	5:30 a.m.
Night Express	9:00 a.m.	3:00 p.m.

Railroad time fifteen minutes faster than city. Ticket office No. 237½ Main street; depot at head of Main street.

MISSISSIPPI AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
N. O. Express (daily)	3:00 p.m.	3:05 p.m.
Sardis Accom'dat'n (daily, except Sunday)	8:30 a.m.	5:00 p.m.
Freight—North, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday; South, Monday, Wednesday and Friday (daily, except Sunday)	4:15 p.m.	7:00 a.m.

Takes effect Sunday, August 16, 1868.

MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK RAILROAD.

To Madison and Little Rock, Ark.

Going West—Leave Memphis Monday, Wednesday and Friday at	7:00 a.m.
Coming East—Leave Madison Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at	7:30 a.m.
Arriving at Memphis at	1:30 p.m.

S. B. BEAUMONT, Gen'l Sup't.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

DEPART—For Cairo, Chicago, St. Louis, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Albany, New York, Baltimore, and all cities North and West, at	2.05 p.m.
Arrive at	3.00 p.m. and 9.00 a.m.
DEPART—For Chattanooga, Richmond, Washington, Augusta, Columbus, Ga., Montgomery, Mobile, Ala., N. York, Nashville, and all cities North and East, at	12.40 p.m.
Arrive at	1.15 p.m.
DEPART—For New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Jackson, Vicksburg, Natchez, and all cities South, at	3.00 p.m. and 10.40 p.m.
Arrive at	3.05 p.m.
DEPART—For all Stations on Mississippi & Tennessee, Southern, New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroads, at	3.00 p.m.
Arrive at	3.05 p.m.
DEPART—For all Stations on Memphis and Louisville, and branch Railroads, at	2.05 p.m.
Arrive at	9.00 a.m.
DEPART—For all Stations on the Memphis and Charleston, Mississippi Central, Mobile and Ohio, Nashville and Decatur, Nashville and Chattanooga, and West Tennessee Railroads, at	12.40 p.m.
Arrive at	1.15 p.m.
DEPART—Memphis and Little Rock Railroad for Madison, Duvall's Bluff, and Little Rock, Ark.—tri-weekly—at	6.00 a.m.
Arrive at	1.30 p.m.
DEPART—For Little Rock, Pine Bluff, and all landings on Arkansas and White Rivers—semi-weekly—Tuesdays and Saturdays—at	3.30 p.m.
Arrive Mondays and Fridays at	6.00 a.m.
DEPART—Mississippi River, South (semi-weekly) Tuesdays and Saturdays at	3.30 p.m.
Arrive Mondays and Fridays at	7.00 a.m.
DEPART—Mississippi River, North (semi-weekly), Mondays and Fridays at	3.30 p.m.
Arrive Mondays and Thursdays at	7.00 a.m.

ROBERT C. GIST, Postmaster.

Financial and Commercial.

Corrected daily by CITY BANK, corner of Jefferson and Front streets.

GOLD AND SILVER.

	BUYING.	SELLING.
American gold	133@[illegible]	135@[illegible]
Gold drafts on New York	[illegible]	[illegible]
Silver	125@28	31 @32

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

	BUYING.	SELLING.
Exchange on Northern and Eastern cities	⅛@¾ dis.	par@⅛ dis.
Exchange on N. Orleans	⅛ dis.	par@⅛ prem
" Nashville	⅛@1 dis.	par

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

On England per £ sterling	$6 80
On Ireland per £ sterling	6 80
On Scotland per £ sterling	6 80
On France, 5 francs for	1 30
On Germany 1 gold thaler	1 12
On " 1 Prussian	1 02
On " 1 guilder	58
On " 1 " silver	71
On Sweden 1 riksdaler	42
On Norway 1 Specie thaler	1 52

UNITED STATES BONDS.

Bonds of 1881	111	5-20's of '65, new	107¼
5-20's of '62	112	5-20's of '67, new	107¼
5-20's of '64	108	5-20's of '68, new	107¼
5-20's of '65	109	10-40's	102½

SCRIPS.

	BUYING.	SELLING.
City scrip	—@—	75@78
County scrip	70@—	75@78
Police scrip	94@—	98@—
School scrip	90@—	92@95

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.
40's, war of 1812	$ 40
80's " "	80
120's " "	120
120's, not war of 1812	118
160's, war of 1812	160
160's, not war of 1812	145

MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES.

Tennessee bonds, old	67@
" " new	60@
" " coupons	60@
Memphis city bonds, plain ex coupons	52@53
" " " paving	52@53
" " " Ind'd by M & C R Co.	62@63
M. & L. R. R. R. 8 per cent. bonds	54@55
" " 7 per cent. bonds navy yard ex coupons	52@53
Memphis and Charleston Railroad stock	46@48
Miss. & Tenn R. R. 1st mortgage bonds	—@60
" " " 2d "	31@33
" Central " 1st "	63@
" " " 1st " coupons	55@
" " " 2d " bonds	43@
" " " 2d " coupons	33@

DAILY AVALANCHE OFFICE, THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 21, 1869.

The general market presents few changes of interest and no features of importance, beyond a good shipping demand for corn and an active speculative movement in seed potatoes. At the opening corn was scarce and sold readily at 70c for shelled, but the arrival of the Coosa with about 600 sacks eased the market, and brought prices down to 65c. Provisions are firm but inactive. The feeling in cotton was much stronger, but buyers entered the market cautiously. Money was active, and exchange in abundance at the leading banks. Eastern cotton bills continue to pass at ⅛ to ⅜ per cent. discount.

Gold continues in fair demand at 134½ to 135, and since our last report a lot of $3,800 was picked up at 134⅝. Dealers sell over the counter at 135½ to 136. It opened in New York at 135¾, advanced ⅛ at 11.15 a.m., was down to 135⅝ at noon, and closed at 135⅝@135¾. The carrying rates were 6 to 8 per cent., and a large short interest was reported in the market.

City and county scrip are more generally in demand at 70, and there is an apparent disposition in some quarters to take hold at better rates for round lots, which may be due to the recent unloading of bonds and consequent better supply of capital for investment. Selling rates are unchanged. There is very little of either offering, but, on the other hand, calls from tax-payers are very few. Police scrip continues scarce and in demand at 95.

Bonds were rather weaker to-day and less excited, though the demand was good at 53 to 53½, and as high as 54 was paid by parties compelled to cover shorts. About noon there was a lot of $30,000 on the market at 54, with 53½ bid. It is difficult to determine the amount of business done. One of the banks that has been extensively in the market for several days reported Eastern shipments to the amount of a quarter of a million at 54 to 55. In New York yesterday bonds sold at prices ranging from 54 to 54⅝.

The New York money market has been more stringent since our last report but was easier to-day at 7 per cent on call. Stocks were strong and active, with a short interest to cover, but Governments were dull though steady. Sterling was 109⅛ for 60 day bills. There were sales of Tennessee bonds at 68⅛ for old and 67⅞ for new. In Governments 5-20's of '68 and 10-40's were the features. A bull bought 6,000 shares of Rock Island at 129 to 129½. Fort Wayne, Rock Island, Pacific Mail and Express stocks were the favorites in the board, though the latter were weak at the close. Latest quotations received are as follows:

Tennessee bonds, old	68@68⅛
Tennessee bonds, new	67⅞@[illegible]
Bonds of 1881	112¾
5-20s of '62	113
5-20s of '64	109¾
5-20s of '65	110
5-20s, new, of '65	108⅛
5-20s, new, of '67	108⅜
5-20s, new, of '68	108⅝
10-40 bonds	107⅝
Pacifics	101
Wells & Fargo Express	30
American Express	39⅞
Adams Express	56¾
United States Express	49⅞
Merchants' Union Express	18
Quicksilver	23
Canton	59
Pacific Mail	117¾
Western Union Telegraph	38
New York Central	163
Erie	38½
Hudson	135
Reading	95½
Chicago and Alton	147
Chicago and Alton preferred	147
Toledo, W. and Ft. W	61½
Toledo, W. and Ft. W. preferred	75
St. Paul	73
St. Paul preferred	91
Fort Wayne	123
Ohio and Mississippi	37
Michigan Central	117
Michigan Southern	92
Illinois Central	138
Cleveland and Pittsburg	92
Cleveland and Toledo	103
Rock Island	129
Chicago and N. W	83
Chicago and N. W. preferred	86

Our attention was called to-day to several samples of the celebrated Peeler cotton, from bales received from Mississippi by Dashiell & Hilliard, cotton factors, No. 296 Front street. It is of a peculiarly fine and silky fibre, and remarkable in length of staple. Cotton of this description has been sold as high as 35 to 36c in this market within the past few days. Samples of very fine lace cotton were also exhibited. This firm is largely in receipt of fine cotton, for which they never fail to obtain the best market prices, as well as for the commoner descriptions. Shippers and planters entrusting these gentlemen with business will find it executed with care and satisfactory results. They have been cotton factors for many years. Orders for Peeler or other cotton seed will be promptly filled.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has recently decided as follows:

Section eighteen of the act of July 20, 1868, prescribes what words, etc., must be upon the sign of a wholesale liquor dealer. Other words, however, if desired, may be added to show the precise character of the business, as, for instance, in alcohol only. It is only when the capacity of a cask or package of distilled spirits filled for shipment, sale or delivery on the premises of a rectifier, wholesale liquor dealer or compounder, exceeds five gallons that it can be forfeited to the United States for not having thereupon the stamps and remarks required by the act of July 20, 1868. Casks and packages containing five gallons or less need not therefore be inspected, gauged or stamped in manner prescribed in section twenty-five of said act. When by reason of a change of package made upon the premises of a rectifier, wholesale liquor dealer or compounder, a cask or package falls under the provisions of both section twenty-five and section forty-seven, it need be inspected and gauged but once; but, in addition to the marks, etc., required by section forty-seven, it must be stamped, with either the wholesale dealer's or rectifier's stamp, according to the facts in the case, as provided in section twenty-five. Distilled spirits transferred, not "from any cask or other package," but directly from the rectifiers or compounders, vats or other similar reservoirs to casks or other packages filled for shipment, sale or delivery, must be stamped as required by section twenty-five, but do not fall under section forty-seven. The two dollars per diem tax imposed by section thirteen must be paid for every distillery, however small its capacity, when the capacity for washing and fermenting exceeds twenty bushels of grain or sixty gallons of molasses. At the full extent of another twenty bushels or sixty gallons in twenty-four hours the tax should be four dollars per day, with two dollars per day additional for each and every additional twenty bushels or sixty gallons; but no additional tax is imposed for the fractional part of twenty bushels or sixty gallons.

The insurance of live stock has proved a failure. The last company in existence, we believe, the Etna Live Stock Insurance Company, of Hartford, has decided to withdraw all agencies and discontinue taking risks.

Messrs. Peckham, Stebbins and Griswold, a committee to examine into the New York Central Stock, have reported in substance as follows:

We have examined the stock books of the New York Central Railroad Company, and find that by the consolidation agreement of May, 1853, the capital stock of said company was fixed at $23,085,600, being the amount of the capital and convertible bonds of the several companies consolidated. Of these convertible bonds, $18,-200 were paid off and never converted, leaving the amount of capital under said consolidation agreement $23,067,400.

This amount was subsequently increased by the addition of the capital of the Buffalo and Niagara Falls, the Lewiston and the Rochester and Lake Ontario Roads, $932,-600, making the entire capital on the 8th of August, 1859, $24,000,000. Since that time the following issue of convertible bonds, and none others, have been authorized and made by the company, viz:

First—An issue of $3,000,000, payable in 1864, with a convertible privilege for a certain period. None of these bonds were ever converted, but were paid in cash at maturity.

Second—The issue of $2,990,000, payable August, 1876, and convertible until August, 1869. Of the convertible bonds thus issued there have been converted into the capital stock of the company $2,-780,000.

Thus adding to the capital stock of the company $2,780,000, the capital of the Athens road added, being $2,000,000, making the entire capital stock of the company, as shown by its report on the 30th day of September, 1868, $28,780,000. Since the 30th day of September, 1868, $10,000 more of these bonds have been converted, leaving now outstanding $195,000.

It is not considered probable that money in New York will return to the ease of last September, when call loans were made at 3 and 4 per cent. Millions of dollars have been drawn to the South and have been or will be absorbed here, and the flow is still kept up, though on a diminished scale. More will come in the spring in the shape of capital which under the temptation of the high price of cotton and cheap lands and cheap labor is already making investment in this region. Schemes for transporting Northern wealth and labor to the South abound among men of enterprise. Immigration is increasing and the coming spring will show a stronger current. The revival of cotton culture is just now a fever with Eastern capitalists. The crop of 1859 was nearly 5,000,000 bales. That of 1868 is estimated at 2,500,000 bales. Hence, a wide margin for the investment of labor and capital is very apparent. The development of the cotton and other resources of the South, and the grain and hog crop of the West, will, in a few years, require all the currency of the country. The shipments of currency from the West are abundant, but barely cover the drain to the South. The rate of interest may thus be reduced to six per cent. in currency, but will hardly go lower. Habitues of Wall street see this, and for the past two weeks have been seeking money, for ninety days, at the full rate of seven per cent., to bridge over the next quarterly day of the banks.

Cotton Market.

Inquiry was very fair to-day, but the prices offered did not come up to the views of factors, and but a moderate business was done, not exceeding 1,200 bales. The New York market was active and closed at 29½c. The Liverpool market was active and closed at 11⅝d. The important transactions of the day included a list of 160 bales "shy" middling at 28½c, and a list of 403 bales, of which 250 bales middling brought 28½c, 127 low middling 28c, and 26 ordinary 26c. There was also a sale of 110 bales middling at 28¾c, and 42 low middling at 28¼c. Offerings were very fair, but factors continue to anticipate, and at the close 29c was the inside asking price for most lists on the market. We quote:

Ordinary	26	@ 26½
Good ordinary	27	@ 27½
Low middling	28	@ 28¼
Middling	28¾	@ 29
Strict middling	29	@ —
Good middling	—	@ —

COTTON STATEMENT.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, MEMPHIS, January 21, 1869.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868		47
Received to-day	988	
Received previously	151,698	—152,686
		152,733
Exported to-day	1,524	
Exported previously	137,878	—139,402
On hand and in transit		13,331

Of the exports to-day 58 bales went South, the first shipment in that direction since the 7th inst.

The receipts were distributed as follows: 367 bales per Memphis and Charleston Railroad; 298 per Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad; 62 per Memphis and Ohio Railroad; 251 per river, and 100 (estimated) per wagon.

Receipts since January 1, 20,161 bales, against 24,205 bales for the same time last year. In receipts for the season, we have still an excess of 7,686 bales over last season. The price of middling this time last year was 16¼@16½c, and the stock on hand 12,197 bales.

New York Cotton Market.

NEW YORK, January 21—10:30 a.m. Higher prices are asked by holders, with a firmer market. Uplands, 29½c; Orleans, 30c.

12 m.—Cotton market continues steady in prices, with a fair business doing.

2:10 p.m.—The cotton market firmer and moderately active. Sales up to this time to-day 4,000 bales; receipts up to this time to-day 3,000 bales.

4:30 p.m.—Cotton market closed firm but quiet. Sales to spinners, 1,658 bales; sales to speculators, 2,115 bales; sales to exports, 156 bales; in transit, 1,175 bales; to arrive, 307 bales. Contracts made for 100 bales low middling, deliverable March, at 29½c; 200 bales low middling deliverable February, at 28c; 100 bales low middling deliverable February, at 28½c.

London and Liverpool Market.

LONDON, January 21.—4:30 p.m.—Five-Twenties, 75½; Erie, 26¼; Consols, 93¼; Illinois Central, 92¾; Bonds in Frankfort, 79⅝.

LIVERPOOL, January 21.—11:15 a.m.—Cotton market opens with more activity but unchanged in prices. Middling uplands 11¼d.; Orleans, 11½d. Estimated sales for the day 12,000 bales.

1 p.m.—Cotton market continues active and prices advanced ⅛d. Middling uplands, 11½d.; Orleans, 11¾d. Sales will reach 18,000 bales to-day.

4:30 p.m.—Cotton continued active with sales of 18,000 bales at 11½d. for middling uplands; 11¾d. for Orleans.

GENERAL MARKET.

BRAN—Market unchanged. Small sales from first hands at $25 per ton are reported.

BUTTER—Market giving way, but very dull and irregular. We note a sale of 600 lbs. prime Western tub at 25c, and sales by the single package at 28c. Some holders ask prices much higher, but find no sale.

BACON—Market unchanged and inactive, but firm. Clearsides, 18½@19c; shoulders nominal; choice sugar cured hams and breakfast bacon, 19@19½c.

BAGGING—Sales by the piece light at 20½@22½c for heavy, and 14@16c for light hand and machine made hemp, with India nominal.

CORN MEAL—Dull at $3 50 ₱ bbl. for choice in first hands, and a reported offering at $3 25 by a consignee under orders to realize. In store it is $3 75 in a small way. We quote unbolted nominally $3@3 25.

CORN—Market opened with light offerings and firm at 70c for shelled in good shipping order, but eased off under fair receipts, and closed with little, if any, in first hands. We note sales of 104 and 50 sacks at 70c, 38 sacks in poor order at 68c, and 573 sacks, good order, at 68c; ear nominally 65c.

COFFEE—Inactive. We quote common to choice Rio 19@25c and Java 35@36c, in a jobbing way.

CHEESE—Market quiet at 18½@19c for Western Reserve, 19@19½c, for English dairy and 20c for factory, prime selections.

CEMENT—Dull at $2 50@2 75 per barrel for Louisville and $4@4 50 for Rosendale.

EGGS—No demand, and market irregular; 25@28c ₱ dozen asked.

DRIED FRUIT—Demand fair, buyers offering 7@9c ₱ lb for apples and 10@12c for peaches.

FLOUR—We note continued firmness in the lower grades at $6 50 for fine, and $7 for super, with no change in family brands.

FURS, ETC—There is an active demand in the market for most descriptions. We quote: Raccoon, No. 1, 60 to 65c; No. 2, 30 to 35c; No. 3, 15 to 16c. Mink, No. 1, $1 50 to $3; No. 2, 75c to $1 50; No. 3, 30 to 75c. Otter, No. 1, $5 to $6; No. 2, $2 50 to $3; No. 3, $1 25 to $1 50; opossum, 5 to 8c; fox, 40 to 50c; wild cat, 30 to 40c; house cat, 10c; muskrat, 15 to 20c; skunk, 10 to 50c; wolf, $1 50 to $3; bear, $1 to $5; beaver, ₱ lb, $1 to $1 50; deer, winter, 30c; summer, 35 to 43c.

GRITS—Quiet at $6 75 to 7 25 per bbl.

GREASE—In demand at 7 to 10c per lb.

HOMINY—Quiet at $6 25 to $6 50 ₱ bbl.

HAY—In good supply, but held firmly at $25 ₱ ton for prime timothy at the river, and movement only moderate. In store, $1 40 ₱ hundred.

HIDES—Demand good at unchanged prices. Flint, 20c; dry salted, 17c; green salted, 10@10½c; green from butchers, 8c; deerskins, 25@30c.

IRON TIES—Dull at $7@7 50 per 100 lb by the ton.

KRAUT—Dull at $10 per bbl.

LARD—Firm; choice city rendered, 21c in kegs, and 20c in tierces; country lard, 18@19c in tierces, and 19@20c in kegs.

LIME—Quiet, Louisville, 1 50@1 75 per bbl; Cape, Alabama and Eureka, $2@2 25. Utica, $1 75@2.

MOLASSES—Market firm at 75@80c. for prime to choice Lousiana in bbls. Sorghum, quiet, at 50@60c in bbls. Sugar house syrups nominal.

NAILS—Dull at $5 rates in store.

ONIONS—Market dull at $4 50@5 50 ₱ bbl. for fair to choice.

POTATOES—Peachblows continue dull at $2 50@2 60 ₱ bbl. in first hands, and $2 75@3 in a small way, while pinkeyes are firm, with a less active movement, save in the way of local speculation. All cheap lots have been bought up, and holders are firm at $4 50 per bbl., and some asking higher. We note a sale of 200 bbls. russets at $4 on levee.

PORK—Market steady and a little more active. We quote store prices as follows: Mess pork ₱ bbl., $31; bulk clearsides ₱ lb, 16⅝@17c; clear ribsides, 16¼@16½c; ribsides, 15¾@16c; shoulders, 12¾@13c; city slaughtered hogs, 12½c, round; pigs' feet per keg, $2 50.

POULTRY—Geese scarce and selling at $10@12 ₱ dozen; turkeys dull at $15@18; chickens dull at $5@5 50; ducks nominal.

ROPE—No demand and prices nominally 9@10c for machine, and 6½@7c for hand made.

SUGAR—Market very firm for Lousiana at 11¼@12c for fair, and 13¼@14c for prime, old process, with yellow clarified, 14¾@15c, and white clarified, 15¾@16c. Refined sugars inactive and nominal.

STARCH—Quiet at 7@8c per lb.

SODA—Quiet at 8@10c, in kegs and boxes.

SALT—Market quiet. 280 lb barrels on levee, $3; in store, $3 10@3 25; large barrels in store, $3 55@3 75; dairy salt per barrel of 280 lbs, $4@4 25; per barrel of 7 bushels, $4 75@5; Liverpool per sack, $2 50 to $2 75 for coarse and $2 75 to $3 for fine.

SHOT—Drop, $3 to $3 15 per sack; buck, $3 25 to $3 40.

TALLOW—Demand light at 9c to 9½c per lb.

WHISKY—Quiet. Highwines, $1 00 to $1 05 per gallon.

Provisions in Chicago.

Beatty's Circular of the 16th instant says:

The general tone of the market during the early part of the week was quiet but firm. On Wednesday and Thursday there was a perceptible decline on the leading articles of hog product, and on Friday there was a complete break in the entire list. Holders were decidedly firm; at no time were pressing their goods at concessions, though there were anxious sellers and no buyers. Mess pork declined during the week 50c per barrel, lard ½c per lb., and all descriptions of meats fully ½c per lb. The speculative demand has been extremely light; the "shorts" for January have generally settled at a smart loss, and do not seem disposed to invest at the ruling rates for future. The receipts of hogs continue liberal—much more so than was anticipated by the "short crop" theorists, yet considerable less than same time last year. The movement of provisions in all directions shows a marked decrease, as compared with last week. This falling off is particularly marked in English meats, of which there were only about 3,000 boxes shipped, against 6,000 the week previous. To-day the market was considerably stronger and more active. At the close holders were disposed to advance their views 25c on pork, ¼c on lard, ¼c on all descriptions of meats. Our closing quotations are $28 50 for pork, 18½c for lard, 11½c for shoulders, 13c for Cumberlands, 13½c for rough sides, 14@14½c for short rib and 15c for short clear. S. P. hams 16@17c.

The stock of provisions now in Chicago held by packers and warehousemen is as follows:

Mess Pork (January 9)	38,794
Lard, tierces (January 11)	27,905
Hams, S. P., tierces	17,321
Shoulders, lbs	7,440,147
Rough Sides, lbs	2,247,071
Short Rib, lbs	5,032,400
Short Clear, lbs	1,452,000
Cumberlands, lbs	715,000

Packing—Hogs slaughtered to date for the season, 538,277; corresponding time last season, 709,547. The number of cattle slaughtered to date is 27,000.

PACKING IN IOWA.—We have received full returns from all points in Iowa, and the following is the result:

	1868-9.	1867-8.
Keokuk	42,500	68,000
Ottumwa	7,000	18,000
Bloomfield	1,650	1,750
Des Moines	17,000	15,016
Eddyville	3,800	5,114
Glenwood	1,000	1,700
Council Bluffs	4,500	5,000
Fort Madison	3,300	3,100
Muscatine	3,500	16,200
Sabula	7,273	12,814
Farmington	2,882	4,000
Davenport	2,500	3,000
Burlington	9,000	9,850

THE BLOOD-STONE AND THE OPAL. Concerning the blood-stone or heliotrope, there is a curious tradition:

"At the Crucifixion the blood which followed the spear-thrust fell upon a dark green jasper lying at the foot of the cross, and from this circumstance sprang the variety. In the middle ages the red specks alluded to were supposed to represent the blood of Christ, and this stone to possess the same medicinal and magical virtues as the jasper."

The opal, beyond doubt, the most beautiful of all gems, is also the only one which cannot be imitated. It is impossible to value it, since the price depends solely upon the play of color. A fine specimen will fetch a thousand pounds, but fifty times that sum had been refused in the case of Vienna Opal. The hydrophane, or Mexican opal, loses its beauty when exposed to water; and Sir Walter Scott has alluded to this fact in "Anne of Geierstein," although, in that romance, he ascribes it to supernatural agency. Strange to say, after the publication of the novel, the belief that opals were unlucky obtained such currency that they quickly went out of fashion.

The London *Spectator* of the 26th ultimo says: "The week has been marked by that last worst sign of coming war, the proposal of a conference to prevent it."

The Great Man Milliner of Paris Gives a Party—The Aristocracy Compelled to Attend.

From the World.]

PARIS, December 21.—A scandal of the hour is the entertainment given by Worth, the man milliner, at his chateau in Suresnes, a village overlooking the Bois de Bologne. It did not arise from the insolent luxury of his chateau. This is unbearable to many persons.

The chateau consists of five buildings, each added, seemingly to the other, as the master's wealth increased. The extensive grounds have almost as many capricious excuses for spending money as Stowe, the Duke of Buckingham's estate. There are terraces, summer-houses, bridges, pagodas filled with bronzes, porcelains, old armor for summer-houses or pagodas, statues and vases for bridges and terraces.

The tables of the house are covered with the most expensive cashmere shawls. The arms of the chairs are covered with the costliest laces. The scandal consists in his inviting the very same ladies invited to Compiegne and in their accepting his invitation. They durst not do otherwise.

Had they refused, he would have refused to receive their orders, and for a fashionable lady to go into society unattired by Worth would be mortifying enough to drive her to suicide. I do not hint fear of his asking payment of bills had anything to do with the alacrity with which his invitations were accepted. But people with retentive memories will recall the embarrassment which fashionable society was thrown into five or six years since upon the announcement of Worth's retirement from trade, and his successor's intention to be paid all bills or bring suit on them. There were $600,000 or $800,000 due him.

Princess de Metternich owed, so the scandalous chronicles said, $50,000, and even quiet Princess Clotilde appeared on the books as a debtor to the amount of $20,000. I suspect Worth was emboldened to this step by the success of his tea during the winter. He has in a private drawing-room, next to the trying-on-room, tea served every afternoon and evening. He invites none to enter but the most aristocratic customers. This is an honor eagerly sought.

At this chateau he has been inviting these princesses and marchionesses to tea at 4 o'clock p.m., (the new fashion.) He received them, wearing flexible boots reaching to the knee, a broad belt around his waist, gloves with cuffs long as a dragoons, and a flexible hat under his arm. In his vestibule were six footmen, dressed as Chasseurs. The tea was served from silver urns in Sevres porcelain cups. I believe Worth is an Englishman. Is it not odd an Englishman should be the arbiter of fashion in Paris?

Something More About the Barmore Mystery.

COLUMBIA, January 18, 1869.

To the Editor of the Nashville Banner:

DEAR SIR—Having seen in your two or three last issues a statement relative to the coroner of Maury county holding an inquest over the supposed body of one Barmore, etc., now I beg leave to say that your informants were in error as to my going to Williamsport to hold an inquest, or being sent for to do so. I have not held an inquest over any one in the last three months, and as to the report about Barmore being taken from the cars, I strongly suspect, from all I can learn, that the whole thing has been adroitly conceived for purposes to answer the ends of persons in no way connected with a klan called Ku-Klux, but by evil-minded persons to answer their own ends, etc. These reports are well calculated to do us, as a county, much injury, and I hope to see the day when men and parties can effect their purposes without circulating stories of murders and assassinations, said to have taken place in this county. I have been coroner of Maury county now four years, and will here state that I have held in that time but four inquests upon the bodies of persons supposed to have been killed by the so-called Ku-Klux Klan, and there are doubts as to who killed two of them. The murderer of Bicknell was hung by persons in disguise (from fifty to one hundred in number), some of whom I saw in town the night of the hanging. A negro by the name of Raney, for attempting to murder a white man, was also hung by parties in disguise. Of the other two there are many doubts as to who killed them. They are all bad men.

Respectfully,

WM. WOOD, Coroner M. C.

P. S.—I believe that Barmore will turn up when it suits his purposes to do so to serve the ends of his employers.

A Small-Pox Remedy.

A correspondent of the Stockton (California) *Herald* writes as follows:

I herewith append a recipe, which has been used to my knowledge in hundreds of cases. It will prevent or cure the small-pox though the pittings are filling. When Jenner discovered cow-pox in England, the world of science hurled an avalanche of fame upon his head, but when the most scientific school of medicine in the world—that of Paris—published this recipe as a panacea for small-pox, it passed unheeded. It is as unfailing as fate, and conquers in every instance. It is harmless when taken by a well person. It will also cure scarlet fever. Here is the recipe as I have used it, and cured my children of scarlet fever; here it is as I have used it to cure the small-pox; when learned physicians said the patient must die, it cured: Sulphate of zinc, one grain; foxglove (digitalis), one grain; half a teaspoonful of sugar; mix with two tablespoonfuls of water. When mixed add four ounces of water. Take a tablespoonful every hour. Either disease will disappear in twelve hours. For a child, smaller doses, according to age. If counties would compel their physicians to use this there would be no need of pesthouses. If you value advice and experience, use this for that terrible disease.

Wife Trading.

A late number of the *Effingham* (Ill.) *Democrat* speaks of a couple of fellows in that county that have been swapping women. We have heard of instances before where husbands have traded wives, but this is the first instance that we ever noticed where a father traded a daughter to a husband for his wife. This gross barbarism was developed in the courts of that county last week. It appears, says the *Democrat*, that at or near Mason, a preacher named Deitz—heaven save the mark!—traded his daughter to his neighbor, named Burns, for his wife, agreeing to give as boot between the daughter and wife $5,000.

In accordance with this trade the husband left the wife and took the daughter off to St. Louis and the wife placed herself under the care of the trading preacher.

After Burns had frolicked around St. Louis awhile with the daughter, he returned to Mason and demanded his boot money, which the Rev. old scoundrel refused to pay, and then Burns had him arrested for seducing his wife, and the trial developed the above facts.

The Supreme Court of the United States and the Supreme Court of Iowa have "collided." The supervisors of Lee county, Iowa, recently refused to levy a tax to pay certain county bonds, payment of which had been decreed by the Supreme Court of the United States. They based their refusal upon a decision of the Supreme Court of Iowa, to the effect that these bonds were invalid, and issued without authority. An application for attachment against these supervisors, made to Judge Drummond, at Chicago, has been granted by him, and he gives a decision which is, in effect, an order for their arrest.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

TRADERS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Cotton and Tobacco Factors,

AND Agents for the genuine Green Leaf Bagging and Rope, Walley's Iron Ties, North Carolina White Shad, Roe and Cut Herrings, packed by E. Wood for family use. All of which are offered to the trade low.

No. 324 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.

☞ Liberal Cash Advances, and Orders filled at the lowest rates. Consignments to us insured by our open policy, unless otherwise instructed. ja9

WANTS.

EDDINS' MILL!

Logs Wanted! Logs Wanted!!

I WISH to contract with responsible parties sending timber to this market, for the following amounts and kinds of Logs, delivered at my Mill on Wolf river, in the city limits:

CYPRESS, one million five hundred thousand (1,500,000) feet.

POPLAR, (Yellow,) one million (1,000,000) feet.

GUM, (Red,) one million (1,000,000) feet.

OAK, one million (1,000,000) feet.

WALNUT, one million (1,000,000) feet.

ASH, five hundred thousand (500,000) feet.

Those engaged in getting out any of the above kinds of Timber for this market, will find it to their advantage to call on me before engaging elsewhere.

ja3 M. E. EDDINS.

FOR RENT.

For Rent—For 1869

A GOOD HOME

—AND—

75 Acres Good Cleared Land,

ONE mile south of Raleigh, and near Raleigh Station, Memphis and Ohio Railroad. Good improvements, fruits, etc. Also a good Brick Residence, with garden, fruits, etc.; and a Grocery House in Raleigh. Refer to M. D. L. Stewart, corner of Union and Second streets, Memphis.

P. S.—If not rented before Saturday, the 16th instant, the whole will be rented at public auction, on the premises—of the first on that day—when and where a sale of Corn, Fodder, Cows, Horses, Hogs, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, will take place. ja9

For Rent—Store House.

NO 32 NORTH SIDE COURT SQUARE, next to Odd Fellows' Hall. Possession given immediately. Apply up stairs.

HENRY G. SMITH.

January 8, 1869.

FOR SALE.

For Rent.

A PLANTATION, situated on "Yoncopin Lake," near Red Fork, Arkansas river, containing eleven hundred or twelve hundred acres open land, with good improvements, including Steam Gin and Mill, now in operation. Apply soon to

THOMAS H. ALLEN & CO.,

ja16 No. 7 Monroe street, Cooper Block.

LAND FOR SALE.

3,000 ACRES OF LAND to sell in one body; or I will cut it up to suit. 500 acres open and 400 in high state of cultivation. Gin mill, negro cabins, stables, cribs, etc.—the best place in Yalobusha county, Miss., and lies between the Mississippi Central Railroad and Memphis and Tennessee Railroad, four miles west of Coffeeville and six miles east of Garner's Station; public road running directly through the land from Coffeeville to Garner's Station. I will exchange a portion of the place for Memphis city property or goods, wares, and merchandise. Captain Baswell, who resides on the place, will show it to any one.

A. S. BROWN.

Grenada, January 10, 1869.

Refer to James Eldin, Owen, McNutt & Co., or Colonel Ed. Prickett, jr., Memphis, Tenn. ja15

Land for Sale.

TWO hundred acres of Land in one mile of Bartlett Station for sale in tracts of 116, 75, 50, 60, 35 or 40 acres. Apply to

B. T. REAVES,

ja14 Bartlett, Tennessee.

LAND AND LOTS FOR SALE.

EIGHTY-SEVEN ACRES, OPPOSITE BRAY'S Station, adjoining south side of Memphis and Charleston Railroad, eighteen miles east of Memphis.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHT acres, known as Giles' Farm, on east side of Mississippi river, opposite lower end of Island No. 40, about ten miles north of Memphis, thirty acres under cultivation and forty deadened.

LOT ON EAST SIDE OF BAYOU GAYOSO, fronting 221 feet on Court street, on which stands a small frame house, clear of lease.

LOT ON EAST SIDE OF BAYOU GAYOSO, fronting 100 feet on Madison street, subject to lease.

LOT, WITH COTTON SHED (FORMERLY Barne's Cotton Shed, now used for a Wagon Yard), fronting 142 feet on Madison street and 121 feet on Court, a few rods west of Charleston avenue, clear of lease.

LOT EAST SIDE OF BAYOU GAYOSO, fronting 235 feet on north side of Court street, on which stands the cotton shed of Carroll, Walker & Co., subject to lease.

LOT FRONTING FIFTY FEET ON CHARLESTON avenue, on which stands the grocery of Thomas O'Mahoney, and extending 200 feet to Court street, clear of lease.

For terms, inquire of

THOS. WICKERSHAM,

ja8 No. 9, second floor, Postoffice Building.

A Rare Chance.

TO obtain on VERY EASY TERMS one or several nice Suburban Residences, by renting, buying, or by exchanging a country farm—IMPROVED. Call and see, or address with particulars, DICKINSON, WILLIAMS & CO.,

dec29 210 Front street, Memphis, Tenn.

NOTICES.

Notice.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the style of C. W. FERGUSON & CO. is, by the mutual consent of the parties interested, this day dissolved. John R. Grehan is alone authorized to collect accounts due us up to date.

C. W. FERGUSON & CO.

January 15, 1869. ja16

To Whom it may Concern.

TWO (2) barrels Oil, from "Forest City Varnish Company," Cleveland, Ohio, consigned to J. Smith, Vicksburg, Miss., are here in store, subject to the order of the proper parties, the consignee having refused to receive them from the steamer Rubicon. If not called for within thirty (30) days they will be sold to pay charges.

LARBY HARMSTAD, Agent,

ja13 Star Wharfboat.

BANKRUPTCY.

BANKRUPTCY SALE.

In the District Court of the United States, District of West Tennessee, } ss

In the case of Lyons & Fies, Bankrupts.

THE undersigned, assignee of the estate of Lyons & Fies, will sell, at public auction, at the store No. 220 Main street, Memphis, Tenn.,

On Monday, January 25, 1869,

At 10 o'clock a.m., continuing every day until the entire stock of

Dry Goods, Notions, Shoes, Hats,

Hosiery, Safe, Store Fixtures, etc., now in store are sold to the highest bidder for cash. Goods to be delivered immediately, and a deposit in cash required on bidding off the same.

ja15 OSCAR WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

GRIST MILLS.

Memphis City Mills.

THE subscribers having put in operation their New Mill, on the alley east of Third street, between Poplar and Exchange, are prepared to furnish FINE WHITE BOLTED CORN MEAL in any quantities. FEED OF ALL KINDS GROUND as desired, and on hand for sale. This being a HOME MANUFACTORY, a share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

ja21 LANE & BRO.

LOTTERY.

GREAT LAND SALE,

—IN—

HENDERSON COUNTY, KENTUCKY

Authorized by Act of the Kentucky Legislature, 1867-8.

SEVEN RICH AND HIGHLY IMPROVED Ohio River Bottom Farms, and 504 Town Lots to be disposed of

IN SHARES.

CAPITAL PRIZE,	-	$150,000
2 Prizes, each	-	27,500
4 Prizes, each	-	13,750
280 Prizes, each	-	120
140 Prizes, each	-	100
84 Prizes, each	-	80

Making 511 Prizes in All.

Tickets, $5 00.

The drawing will take place at Masonic Temple, in Louisville, Kentucky, on the 1st day of September, 1869.

Agents will furnish pamphlets, giving description of the property, and containing the act of the Legislature AUTHORIZING THE SALE.

Commissioners, who will manage the enterprise, are named in the act of the Legislature, and their integrity and responsibility are endorsed in the certificates (which will be found in the pamphlets) of Governor John W. Stevenson, Honorables Garrett Davis and Thomas C. McCreery, United States Senators; Hon. John T. Bunch, Speaker of the Kentucky House of Representatives; Hon. Archibald Dixon; Joseph Adams, President of Farmers' Bank; L. C. Dallam, President of National Bank; John H. Barret and others, of Henderson, Kentucky; Hon. W. F. Parrett, Judge of the Circuit Court of Fifteenth Judicial District; M. S. Johnson, Judge of Court of Common Pleas of Indiana; Hon. Wm. H. Walker, Mayor; John S. Hopkins, President First National Bank; and others of Evansville, Indiana, and many other gentlemen of position and prominence in Kentucky and Indiana.

Tickets can be Purchased of

L. H. LYNE, Farmers' Bank, Henderson, Ky.

R. B. ALEXANDER, Commercial Bank, Louisville, Ky.

JOHN C. LATHAM, President Bank of Hopkinsville, Hopkinsville, Ky.

JAMES L. DALLAM, Commercial Bank, Paducah, Ky.

R. G. THOMAS, Lexington, Ky.

W. B. TYLER, Owensboro, Ky.

ja15

EDUCATIONAL.

LEDDIN'S

Business College

No. 238 Main Street.

THE COURSE OF STUDY IS EXTENDED, thorough and practical, affording superior facilities for obtaining a sound Business Education.

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT—This department is in charge of a ripe scholar and an experienced teacher.

PENMANSHIP—Students in the different departments of the College will receive special instruction daily from a professional teacher of the art.

☞ A Separate Department for Ladies.

dec27 T. A. LEDDIN, Principal.

BRINKLEY FEMALE COLLEGE

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

THIS Institution will open MONDAY, 4th of January, 1869. It is located at the southern terminus of DeSoto street, convenient to the street cars. The College grounds contain six acres, with buildings finely adapted to college purposes.

Terms per session of Five Months (in Advance):

For all branches of Education taught in Female Colleges, including a full course of English, Ancient and Modern Languages	$30 00
For Harp, Guitar or Piano, Vocal and Instrumental	30 00
For Board in College, including furnished room, fuel, towels, lights and washing	100 00

Day Scholars can pay by the month, in advance. No Incidental fees.

J. D. MEREDITH, President,

ja3 Memphis, Tenn.

STOVES, TINWARE, &C.

PLYMOUTH ROCK

STOVES

FOR WOOD,

ARE HOME INSTITUTIONS!

Manufactured in the West, and adapted to the wants of Western People.

THEY STAND UNEQUALED

For Economy in Fuel,

For Durability,

For Capacity in Baking, Boiling, Broiling and Roasting,

For Simplicity in Management,

For Cleanliness in Cooking,

For Beauty of Design,

For Smoothness of Castings, and Elegance of Finish.

—AND AS—

Perfect Cooking Stoves in Every Respect

Sold Wholesale and Retail by the EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 612 and 614 North Main street, St. Louis, Missouri.

GEORGE W. SCOTT, Sole Agent,

336 Second Street, Memphis, Tenn.

ja7

HANGING ROCK STOVE FOUNDRY

ROSENBAUM & BROTHERS.

Manufacturers and Dealers in

LAMPS, OILS, STOVES, TINWARE,

Wholesale and Retail.

Sole Agents for the Tennessee Petro Oil Company

234 Main Street, Opp. Clay Building,

MEMPHIS, TENN. nov29

HIDES AND LEATHER.

ASHBROOK & WHITE

(Successors to George Philler & Co.)

—DEALERS IN—

Hides and Leather,

ADAMS STREET,

Between Front Row and Water Street, North Side,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

Cash Paid for Hides, Furs and Peltry.

nov3

DENTISTRY.

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever," And nothing adds so much to the beauty of the "human face divine" as

A FINE SET OF TEETH.

T. F. LINDE, Dentist,

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has returned home and is now located at 180 Main street, Memphis, near the Overton Hotel, where he is prepared to perform all operations in Dentistry in a satisfactory manner and at reasonable rates. By taking advantage of all the modern improvements in Dentistry, the operation of extracting teeth, of inserting new ones, is rendered entirely painless.

☞ Office hours from 9 a.m. till 5 p.m. ja5

DR. COMEGYS,

SURGEON DENTIST

Brownsville, Tennessee.

☞ Rooms at Birtle House. ja19

MECHANICAL.

FOR

GAS FIXTURES & PUMPS

—GO TO—

LUNN & MALLON,

204 Main Street.

ja12

Building.

LEAVE your money at home. All work done at prices to suit the times. Give me a call. No charge made for estimating work. Stairs and rails got out ready to ship, by sending drawings, hight of stairs and length of run. Door Frames, Window Frames, Verandahs and Houses framed, so that any workman can put them up at Cincinnati prices. In rear of No. 67 Jefferson street.

JOHN REID,

nov24 Carpenter and Builder.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

D. F. GOODYEAR, Late of 336 Second street.

J. W. FALLS, Late of 351 Main street.

CENTRAL DRUG STORE.

281 Main Street, Walker Block,

Sign of the Big Mortar, four doors north of Madison street.

GOODYEAR & FALLS,

DRUGGISTS & APOTHECARIES,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

PLANTERS, Physicians, and all who are in want of Pure Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, etc., will please give us a call, as we are determined to sell good goods and at low rates.

Small profits and quick sales is the motto we intend to be governed by.

☞ Inquire for Central Drug Store, Main street, between Madison and Court streets, west side. ja1

WEDDING WORK a specialty at No. 9 Jefferson street.

ASSIGNEE NOTICES.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 20th day of January, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of O. F. & W. N. COLLINS, of Shelby county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.

ja21 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 20th day of January, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of CHURCH BUCK, of Haywood county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

ja21 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 20th day of January, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JOHN B. ZANONE, of Shelby county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

ja21 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 20th day of January, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of MERIT JOHNSON, of Madison county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

ja21 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 19th day of January, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of NATHAN BACKER, of Shelby county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

ja20 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 19th day of January, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of J. N. PRIVETT, of Shelby county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

ja20 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 11th day of January, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of LYONS & FIES, of Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon their own petition, by the District Court of said District.

ja12 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 12th day of January, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of PETER B. WILLS, of Shelby county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

ja13 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 11th day of January, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of R. R. BOYD & BROTHER, of Shelby county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

ja13 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 11th day of January, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of P. E. DODSON, of Tipton county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

ja13 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 13th day of January, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of GEORGE W. DAVIS, of Shelby County, and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

ja15 O. WOOLDRIGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 14th day of January, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of G. W. CLAYTON, of Shelby County, and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

ja15 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 14th day of January, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of WILLIAM SIDES, of Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

ja15 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

LEGAL.

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a trust deed to me from James J. Gordon, to secure to the executors of S. J. Hays, deceased, the payment of certain notes therein specified, which notes are unpaid, I will sell to the highest bidder, for cash,

On Monday, February 22, 1869,

At the auction house of Royster, Trezevant & Co., northeast corner of Main and Jefferson streets, in the city of Memphis, Lots 2, 3, 17, 18, 55 and 66 in the town of Haysville. Said deed is duly recorded in the Register's office of Shelby county, book 62, page 624, on 16th of January, 1868. Title perfect, but I sell as trustee only.

ja21 JOHN P. TREZEVANT, Trustee.

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

HAVING this day suggested the insolvency of the estate of the late Mrs. Anne E. Raines, all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to appear and file the same, authenticated in the manner prescribed by law, on or before the 13th day of July, 1869; and any claim not so filed, or before an appropriation of the funds of the estate, will be forever barred, both in law and equity.

This 13th day of January, 1869.

ja20 W. F. TAYLOR, Administrator.

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust executed by John B. Cobb, on the 19th day of August, 1867, to Howell E. Jackson, trustee, and recorded in the Register's office of Shelby county, Tennessee, in Book No. 73, page 473, for the purpose of indemnifying George B. Peters as the indorser on certain notes therein mentioned, and to repay him any and all sums he might pay on said notes; and the said George B. Peters having paid about the sum of $10,000 on said notes, I will, at his request, in pursuance of the provisions of said trust deed, proceed,

On the 28th day of January, 1869,

Between the hours of 11 o'clock a.m. and 12 m., in front of the Common Law Court room, on Second street, in the city of Memphis, to sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described real estate, lying in Shelby county, east of the city of Memphis, to-wit: Beginning at a stake in the center of the lane between Renfroe's and the Dr. Harris tract, being the northwest corner, with one post oak pointer twenty-four inches in diameter, which bears north 57° east, distant 58 links, and one post oak pointer 14 inches in diameter, which bears north of east, distant 48 links; thence south 37.50 poles to a stake at the southwest corner of said tract with post oak pointer 14 inches diameter, bearing north 12° west, distant 80 links; thence east 50 poles to a stake, it being the southeast corner of the old Herbert tract; thence east 30.37 poles to a stake from which a white oak bears north 17° east, distant 77 links, it being the southeast corner of the old Harbert tract; thence 30.37 poles to a stake from which a white oak bears north 17° east, distant 77 links, it being the southeast corner of the Dr. Harris tract; thence north 39.72 poles to a stake from which a white oak 30 inches diameter bears south 50° west, distant 31½ links, the northeast corner of the Dr. Harris tract; thence west 30.37 poles to a stake; thence north 4.25 poles to a stake from which a gum 14 inches diameter bears east, distant three links; thence west 29.25 poles to a stake from which a gum 4 feet in diameter bears north 31° west, distant 23 links; thence south 4.57 poles to a stake; thence west 51.12 poles to the beginning, containing about 65 acres. The title is believed to be good, but I sell and convey only as trustee.

dec27 HOWELL E. JACKSON, Trustee.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

UNDER and by virtue of a deed of trust executed to me by D. D. Reaves, which is of record in book No. 58, part 2, page 17, in the Register's office of Shelby county, Tennessee, made to secure certain notes therein mentioned, I will,

On the 13th day of February, 1869,

Proceed to sell to the highest bidder, for cash, in front of the office of Dr. Wm. T. Pryor, in the town of Bartlett, Shelby county, Tennessee, the following described real estate, being lot 8 of the subdivision of the home place of the late Wm. P. Reaves, made by commissioners appointed by the County Court of Shelby county, Tennessee, and of record on pages 266, etc., of Minute Book D of said Court, more particularly described as follows: Beginning at the northeast corner of lot No. 7 of the same subdivision, running thence south 44 chains 45 links to the southeast corner of said lot 7; thence south 89° east 14 chains and 50 links to a dogwood sappling, with sassafras and black oak pointers; thence north 39 chains to a stake in a field; thence north 89° west, 4 chains and 50 links in a field near the south side of an apple orchard; thence north 10 chains 25 links to a stake in a road with honey locust pointers; thence north 89° west 4 chains to the beginning, containing about 55 acres. Equity of redemption waived.

ja13 W. B. REAVES, Trustee.

COTTON CORDAGE.

Tennessee Cotton Cordage

OF unsurpassed quality, in lots to the trade at low prices.

DAY & PROUDFIT,

dec11 Agents for the Manufacturers.

RAILROADS.

QUICKEST ROUTE TO NEW YORK!

—AND ALL—

PRINCIPAL NORTHERN CITIES

—IS BY THE—

Memphis & Louisville Railroad Line

WINTER SCHEDULE, JAN. 12, 1869.

DOUBLE DAILY THROUGH TRAINS

RUN AS FOLLOWS:

Leave	Memphis (city time)	5:10 a.m.	2:55 p.m.
Leave	Memphis (R. R. time)	5:30 a.m.	3:00 p.m.
Arrive at	Louisville	4:00 a.m.	1:30 p.m.
"	Indianapolis	10:00 a.m.	6:30 p.m.
"	Cincinnati	12:00 noon	1:50 p.m.
"	Cleveland	9:50 p.m.	6:25 a.m.
"	Buffalo	5:20 a.m.	11:30 a.m.
"	Niagara Falls	10:30 a.m.	11:30 a.m.
"	Pittsburg	2:30 a.m.	10:45 a.m.
"	Baltimore	4:50 p.m.	2:30 a.m.
"	Washington	10:30 p.m.	5:15 a.m.
"	Philadelphia	6:10 p.m.	1:25 a.m.
"	New York	7:30 p.m.	5:30 a.m.
"	Boston	12:00 night	4:30 p.m.

Both Trains connect for Nashville.

The 3:00 p.m. connects for Cairo and St. Louis, arriving at St. Louis at 1:30 p.m. next day.

The 5:30 a.m. train arrives in St. Louis at 11 p.m. the same day.

Through Tickets at Reduced Rates

Can be procured at the Company's Office, 237½ Main street, and at Depot head of Main street.

☞ Baggage Checked at Depot or by the Memphis City Transfer Company, at Hotels, Private Residences, or on board boats, to all principal points East and North.

SAM. B. JONES, Superintendent.

ASA HILL, Passenger Agent. nov11

Grand Trunk Railway of Canada

—AND—

Montreal Ocean Steamship Company Through Freight Line.

FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP sailing EVERY SATURDAY to Liverpool from PORTLAND in Summer, and MONTREAL in Winter.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Line, are authorized to grant Through Bills Lading from Memphis to Liverpool to Glasgow. The attention of Shippers is called to this Route, by which the delays and excessive transfer charges incurred at the large ports are entirely avoided. Bills of Lading contain through rates, covering all charges from Memphis to the ship's dock at Liverpool, and low rates and quick time are guaranteed. Fifteen first-class steamships are now in the Line, making regular trips on Saturday of each week. Freights loaded from the Cars on dock directly into the vessel.

THROUGH RECEIPTS given to BOSTON and NEW ENGLAND POINTS via GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY. For Rates and information apply to THOMAS TROUT & SONS, Agents,

ja7 No. 298 Front street, Memphis.

MEDICAL.

DR. RUSSELL'S

DISPENSARY AND INFIRMARY

Memphis, Tennessee.

DR. RUSSELL'S DISPENSARY AND INFIRMARY, the largest and oldest institutions of the kind in the Southwest, established in 1859, pleasantly located at Nos. 40 and 42 North side of Court Square, Memphis, Tennessee, is open for the reception of patients desiring treatment and the comforts of a home while receiving the same. Patients also treated at the office or by letter, if desired.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Paralysis, Deafness, Fits, Consumption, Syphilis, Skin Diseases, Spermatorrhea, Impotency and all the diseases arising from the indiscretion of youth permanently cured. Also, Chronic Diseases in all their forms effectually cured at the above named institution—Dr. RUSSELL, Consulting Physician.

☞ Treatise on Chronic Diseases furnished free on application. oct28

Dr. F. Salter,

Devotes his attention to Obstetrics and Diseases of

WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE,

No. 59 Madison Street, Memphis, Tenn.

Office hours, 9 to 12 a.m. and 3 to 5 p.m. ja15

MEDICAL CARD.

DR. JAMES YOUNG, having removed his residence and office from the city to the corner of Union and McLean avenues (adjoining the residence of B. M. Estes, Esq.), respectfully offers his professional services to his old friends and the public generally, both in country and city.

January 8, 1869. ja9

NEWSPAPERS.

NEAL'S STATE GAZETTE!

PUBLISHED AT

Dyersburg, Tenn.,

—BY—

TOM W. NEAL, Editor and Proprietor.

CIRCULATES largely in Dyer, Lauderdale and Obion counties.

One of the Best Advertising Mediums

In West Tennessee for Memphis merchants. Send up your Cards and get the trade that legitimately belongs to you. ja13

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BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS,

BOOK BINDERS

—AND—

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS

No. 9 Jefferson Street, Under Commercial Hotel,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

EXECUTE every Description of PLAIN and FANCY JOB PRINTING, such as

Bill Heads, Bills Lading, Account Sales, Dray Receipts, Dray Tickets, Wedding Cards, Visiting Cards, Business Cards, Placards, Ball Tickets, Blanks of all kinds, Circulars, Drafts, Receipt Books, Check Books,

And every description of

Railroad and Steamboat Printing

BLANK BOOKS of every description made to order. Particular attention given to BINDING of all kinds, such as

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No. 9 Jefferson Street.

JEWELERS, &C.

F. D. BARNUM & CO.,

(Successors to Pooley, Barnum & Co.)

JEWELERS, ETC.,

Corner Main and Court Streets,

Memphis, - - - - Tennessee.

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COTTON GINS.

Eagle Cotton Gins.

WE are the Sole Agents for the sale of these unrivaled Gin Stands. For beauty of Staple, Lightness of Draught, and quantity of Lint Cotton turned out per day, they are unsurpassed. Reference can be safely made to every planter who has given them a fair trial. Where mule power is used, they make a saving of from one-third to one-third the draft over any Gin. We are also Agents for

Straub's Grist Mills, and

Wheeler, Clemson & Co.'s Circular Saws.

McCOMBS & CO.,

Dealers in Hardware, Cutlery and Guns, 224 and 226 Main street,

jy6d&w Memphis, Tenn.

SADDLERY.

C. N. CASE, JR., & CO.,

No. 177 Main Street,

Near Overton Hotel, Woodruff Block,

MEMPHIS, TENN.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Saddlery, Harness, Collars, Bridles and Plantation Harness.

☞ A new stock just received. ja12

Cincinnati and Louisville.

MANUFACTURERS.

SILVER AND GOLD WORKS

—OF—

DUHME & CO.,

—CORNER—

FOURTH AND WALNUT STS.,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

DUHME & CO. make best quality and elegant styles of sterling Silver Ware.

DUHME & CO. furnish Agricultural Societies and other corporations, with solid Silver Ware, suitable for Premiums.

DUHME & CO. keep a full line of best styles of Plated Ware.

DUHME & CO. make fine Gold Jewelry; also, Badges and Medals of any design.

DUHME & CO., Diamond Setters.

DUHME & CO. import best brands of Foreign Watches.

DUHME & CO. keep a complete stock of the famous Waltham Watches, in their various grades, and conceded to be the best Watches at the price in the American market.

DUHME & CO. buy for net cash, and sell at the lowest cash prices.

We make Diamond setting a specialty.

☞ All orders, per mail or express, promptly attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed by

ja12 DUHME & CO.

SNIDER & McCALL,

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East Side, between Fifth and Sixth Streets,

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Also sole Agents for

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PAPER MILLS

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FRANKLIN

TYPE FOUNDRY,

Allison, Smith & Johnson,

LETTER FOUNDERS,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

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J. M. ROBINSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Dry Goods and Notions,

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Pearce, Tolle & Holton,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

Foreign, Domestic, Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods, Hosiery,

NOTIONS, ETC.,

77 Southwest Corner Pearl and Vine Sts.,

W. R. PEARCE, W. R. TOLLE, A. M. HOLTON. } CINCINNATI. ja12

GROCERIES, &C.

WM. GLENN & SONS,

Importers and Jobbers of

GROCERIES,

CINCINNATI.

HAVE a large stock of staple, variety, and manufactured goods, which they offer at the lowest rates, and to which they invite the attention of the trade. ja8

REMOVAL.

R. M. BISHOP. W. T. BISHOP. R. W. BISHOP. JAMES A. BISHOP.

R. M. BISHOP & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

No 85 and 87 Race Street, near Corner Pearl and Race Streets,

CINCINNATI, - - - OHIO.

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G. W. GRIFFIN, W. H. VANDIVER, Late of West Point, Miss.

GRIFFIN & VANDIVER,

GROCERS,

GENERAL PRODUCE

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

—AND DEALERS IN—

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES,

307 Main Street,

Memphis, - - - - Tennessee.

☞ Consignments of Country Produce solicited. ja12

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Fashionable Boot and Shoemakers,

LINKHAUER & BRO., Agents.

THIS well known firm is now located at 281½ Second street, between South Court and Madison, opposite the Bullman Block.